

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1972

Established 1887

NEW FORECAST - PARIS
-61 (22-16), Tomorrow little
temp. 71-81 (22-18), LON-
don 72-87 (22-14), Tomorrow
today's temp. 65-82 (19-17),
ROME 72-87 (22-14), Temp.
TOKYO 51-70 (10-21), Temp.
Temp. 55-70 (12-21).

Austria 6 S. Lebanon 12 L.Fr.
Belgium 12 S. Morocco 130 Dr.
Denmark 2 O.Kr. Netherlands 1 Flor.
Eire (Inc. 1st) 14 S. Norway 2 N.Kr.
France 14 S. Portugal 8 Esc.
Germany 1 D.M. Spain 16 Ptas.
Great Britain 10 Qrs. Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
Greece 10 Dr. Switzerland 120 S.Fr.
India 10 Rs. 3.10 Turkey 1 Lira
Iran 100 Lira U.S. Military 50.20
Italy 1.50 Lira Yugoslavia 6 D.

I hate the kids most of all,
British Tommy said. 'You
n't shoot them, can you?'

Northern Ireland's Children of Hate

IST, Aug. 8 (AP).—Northern Ireland's children of
a British soldier last night. They stoned his scout
mag, smashed him on the head with a brick and
he died when the car crashed.

de-horror did not end there. The children bombarded
once that came to rescue another injured crewman in
sickened by the children's actions," he said. "It all
be a game to them."

incident must surely have horrified all but the most
in this country," William Whitelaw, Britain's admin-
Northern Ireland said afterward.

ing can more clearly illustrate the enormous respon-
sible parents have at the present time to insure that
Idem must be restrained and made aware of the
consequences of their actions in a situation of great
as."

Idem's youngsters, the playground has become the bat-
Often the youngsters of the Protestant and Catholic
re the front-line troops.

years of remorseless sectarian shooting has trans-
mucous games of cowboys and Indians into deadly
riate. Now the guns are real. It does not pay to tote
rifle. Jumpy British soldiers could easily mistake "a
val thing."

he Catholic ghettos, the boys have become hardened
oops for the Irish Republican Army gunmen.

are sent out to stone and taunt troops and lure them
snipers' sights. The children are experts now. When
lers sweep in to disperse them, they vanish down side
a prearranged signal, leaving the troops trapped in
o for the hidden gunmen to pick off.

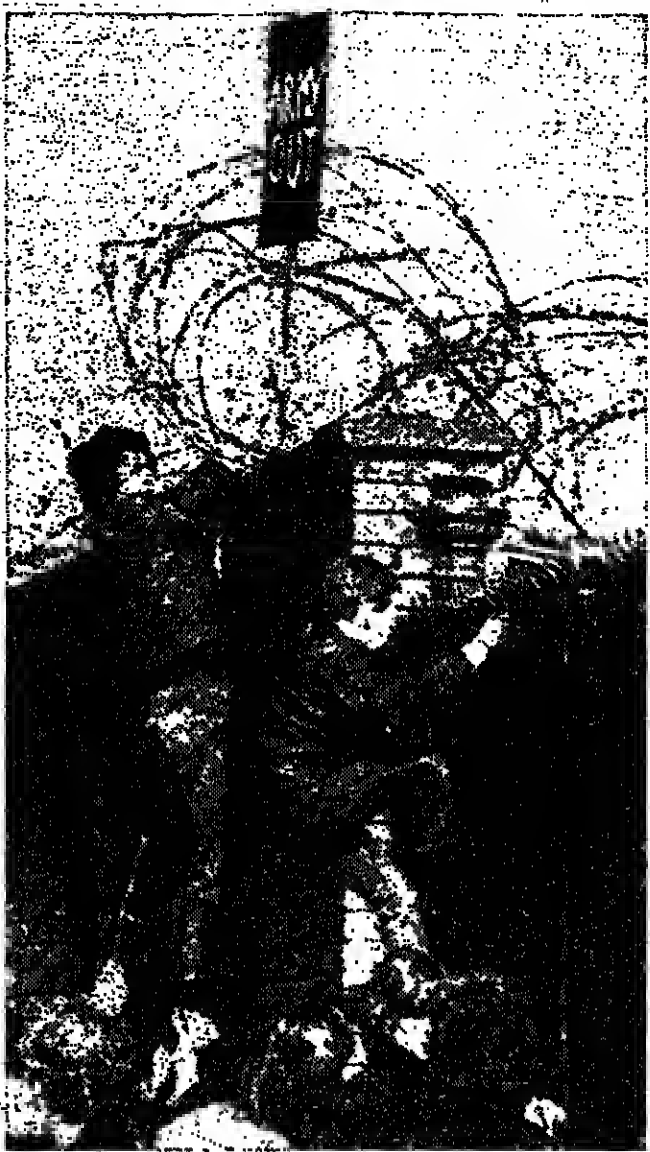
children, ranging in age from 5 or 6 to teen-agers,
y face the crippling six-inch rubber bullets the soldiers
m riot guns. So disdainful are they that the rubber
are highly prized as battle trophies. They reckon the
danger is the club-brandishing "snatch squads" of
s who race into the mobs to grab the young ring leaders,
the battle-hardened children of the Catholic ghettos.

A gunman are heroes. In Protestant areas like Belfast's
Shankill district, killers of the outlawed Ulster Volun-
taires, such as Guspy Spence, are the idols.

a Catholic children learn how to make nail bombs, scout
a gunman, carry messages from the IRA's command
and they learn avidly the language of hate and abuse.

"Five Dimey," the pro-sectarian song by Londonderry
g by the fathers, the Catholic children learn to
teach into the soldiers' faces and tore at army trucks
near bare hands.

ie small child scrambled onto an armored car and spit
ie driver's face through the visor. In a recent riot in the
ie Ardoyne stronghold of Belfast a 7-year-old boy strag-
behind a barricade with a milkman's delivery basket full
a-bottle Molotov cocktails. He had helped to make them.



YOUNG WARRIORS—Irish Catholic youngsters
climb wall of case in Belfast, protesting
against British occupation of schools in Ulster.

For many British soldiers the children are more effective
than the gunmen.
"I hate the kids most of all," a British Tommy said. "You
can't shoot them, can you? But I'd love to beat the hell out of
them—and I'd love it even more if I could get my hands on
their parents."

Ulsters in the grim Belfast slums have known little else
but the hatred and suspicion that has simmered between the
two religious communities for years.

"Children" or "bobby" from the streets in wild gangs
defying everyone—parents, police and priests.

But for every one of the baby-faced rioters, there is a
child who is frightened by the orgy of bombing, shooting and
rioting.

They are nervous wrecks, afraid even to go into the streets
to play. Doctors report many burst into tears when they hear
thunder. They think it is a bomb.

Secret Sessions End Ulster Impasse

Catholics and Whitelaw Start Political Talks

Aug. 8 (UPI).—Roi-
opposition leaders
t talks with the
British late last night.
month political boy-
move coincided with
ath in Ulster's reign.

that 15-year-old Jo-
ly died in a hospital
ing the toll from last
ee bomb blasts in
eight dead. He was
vilian to be killed in
of strife.

n said that Secretary
William Whitelaw held
y secret meeting with
the Social Democratic
party, which repre-
sents Ulster's Catho-
lics.

d meeting was held
y the second session,
aw announced that he
to London to see Prime
Edward Heath, appar-
shadowing a possible
igh in the search for

itelaw said that he
leaders of the Social
ocratic Labor party
ay on his return from

in a statement that the
y of suspected guerri-
l trial, security ar-
s, continued searches
lia leaders by the army
cupation of facilities in
reas were the principal
issues.

statement said that the
y the main opposition
ew "expressed the very
ew that interment
v end following the me-
ilitary combination of
o-go areas" in Catho-
lics.

politicians talked, Cath-
throughout the province
to mark the first ann-
of interment without
any with marches and
ations. Anticipating vio-
British Army stepped
safety precautions.

be first meeting with the
leaders, Mr. Whitelaw
in Protestant political
including former Prime
Bryan Faulkner and the
party leader, the Rev.
lor.

lie, in an effort to de-
marches, Mr. Whitelaw
the release of 47 more

internees today because of "im-
proved security."

This left 383 men still in the
internment camps, down from a
peak of 443 internees before Mr.
Whitelaw began releasing them
on April 7.

A spokesman for Mr. White-
law said that most of those re-
maining in the camps were sus-

pected members of the Provi-
sional wing of the outlawed Irish
Republican Army.

He said that the latest releases
were decided "in light of the
new situation, in which the secu-
rity forces are dominating the
areas where the IRA have operat-
ed in the past."

Mr. Whitelaw denounced as

"appalling" an incident Monday
night in which a British soldier
was killed by stone-throwing
Catholic youths.

Again tonight, a British Army
patrol was pelted by rocks
thrown by Catholic youths.
"Come on, shoot at us," the
youngsters screamed while ston-
ing the patrol in Andersstown.

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last year of two Soviet-made
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Democratic Party Chiefs Give Shriver Unanimous Approval

McGovern Calls Him 'Inspiring'

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The Democratic National
Committee tonight approved the selec-
tion of former Peace Corps Direc-
tor Sargent Shriver as the party's
vice-presidential nominee. The
approval came in a roll-call vote
that was unanimous.

The action ended a week of
confusion that followed the re-
moval of Sen. Thomas F. Eag-
leton from the ticket after it was
learned that the Missouri sena-
tor had been hospitalized on
three occasions for psychiatric
treatment, including shock ther-
apy.

The vote today on presidential
nominee George S. McGovern's
choice for his running mate was
actually a formality, because Mr.
Shriver was the only person
nominated for the position. Other
possible contenders, in an ap-
parent effort to help unify the
badly riven Democratic party,
had refused to allow their names
to be offered.

Mr. Shriver's name was put
forth by Senate Majority Leader
Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and
the nomination was seconded by
Senators Edward M. Kennedy,
of Massachusetts, and Hubert H.
Humphrey, of Minnesota.

The vote by the committee and
subsequent speeches by Mr.
Shriver and Sen. McGovern were
planned for the early evening in
order to take advantage of prime
television time bought by the
party in order to give the ticket
the best possible campaign seed-
off.

"Campaign Emphasis"

In his address introducing his
running mate, Sen. McGovern
emphasized the upcoming cam-
paign against President Nixon
and made only a passing refer-
ence to the problems stemming
from the dropping of Sen.
Eagleton from the ticket.

He said that Mr. Shriver is a
man who "inspires us with his
contagious faith that our cause
will prevail, and whose years of
service bear eloquent witness to
the ideals we share and seek for
America's future."

The South Dakota senator then
devoted the rest of his speech to
an attack on the administration's
foreign and domestic policies.

He referred to the bombing of
the dikes in North Vietnam and
pledged to "create public trans-
portation for people instead of
more destruction."

He promised to "fight to assure
a living income to all our people"
and said that this could be done
without raising the taxes of any
family earning "under \$22,000 a
year."

Sen. McGovern also sought to
counter Republican charges that
he was a radical.

"What is right has always been
called radical by those with a
stake in things that are wrong,"
he declared.

"The American people are
smarter than the Nixon strate-
gists," he continued. "They will
listen in the fall as they listened
in the spring. And we will listen
to them."

Sen. McGovern also attacked
the Republican fund-raising
methods for President Nixon's re-
election campaign.

He charged that "the opposi-
tion has now collected \$10 million
in secret money from the privi-
leged—money which they refuse to
disclose to public view..."

The South Dakotan then ap-
pealed for funds for his own cam-
paign, telling the nationwide tele-
vision audience: "Let the opposi-
tion collect their \$10 million in
secret money but let us find one
million ordinary Americans who
will contribute \$25 each—a mil-
lion-member club which will not
expect special favors for them."
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—George McGovern and Sargent Shriver.

Women to Get Warship Duty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8
(AP).—The Navy issued sweep-
ing orders today calling for
equal treatment for women
and opening the way to as-
sign them duty abroad war-
ships at sea.

Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr.,
Chief of Naval Operations,
said that once the constitu-
tional amendment granting
women equal rights is ratified,
there is no reason why wom-
en couldn't serve at sea, be-
come aviators or attend the
Naval Academy at Annapolis,
Md.

There will be some in the
Navy "who will be concerned"
by this, Adm. Zumwalt told a
Pentagon news conference.
"But there is no reason, in
theory, in sociology or in
equity, why women should not
have the same opportunities
that men have."

In the past, women have
served aboard hospital and
transport ships, but have been
barred by federal law from
serving aboard warships.

To Protect Wiretap Data

U.S. Might Drop Prosecution In Leak of Pentagon Papers

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8 (UPI).—
The Nixon administration will
accept a long postponement of
the Pentagon papers trial—or per-
haps even drop the case—rather
than disclose the contents of a
"foreign intelligence" wiretap that
led to a Supreme Court stay of all
proceedings.

A Justice Department spokes-
man said yesterday that the
prosecutors in the controversial
case will not seek to force Daniel
Ellsberg and Anthony Russo to
trial this week by revealing which
of their 16 attorneys and con-
sultants was overheard in non-
court-authorized electronic sur-
veillance.

With the case stalled until the
Supreme Court decides whether
to hear a defense appeal over the
wiretap, disclosure of its contents
was the last way the prosecutors
could have made the trial go
forward.

But John W. Hushen, public
information officer for the Justice
Department, said yesterday in a
telephone interview that there was

"no chance" such a move would
be made.

Asked whether the government's
insistence on the secrecy of the
wiretap could lead to dropping
the conspiracy, espionage and
threat indictment altogether—if the
Supreme Court should eventually
require disclosure—Mr. Hushen
said, "We hope not."

The crisis in the Ellsberg-Russo
trial is a dramatic example of
how a favored law-enforcement
tool of the Nixon administration,
wiretapping, while purportedly
successful in some areas, has hack-
sawed in another.

According to Mr. Hushen, elec-
tronic surveillance has been "the
single most effective tool to get
at organized criminal activity" in
the United States.

The conviction record has been
impressive, with wiretap tapes
and logs often providing evidence
that the government found im-
possible to obtain otherwise.

Probes Undercut

But, in the last month, govern-
ment wiretapping was also
responsible for the dismissal of
at least four federal "political"
prosecutions. Over a longer pe-
riod, it has virtually sabotaged
grand jury investigations in the
"internal security" area.

If Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo
obtain the support of the Su-
preme Court, which already has
outlawed so-called "national secu-
rity" wiretaps without a search
warrant, the revelation of elec-
tronic surveillance could kill
several other major cases.

A major difference is that
wiretaps that produce evidence
in narcotics and other such cases
are invariably based on a court
order.

In political cases, the surveil-
lance was generally used for
what the Justice Department
calls "intelligence-gathering" pur-
poses and was hacked only by
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Notes on Chinese-Soviet Relations

Peking Atlas

Draws Attack

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (NYT).—
The Soviet government newspaper
Izvestia, issued a lengthy, hard-
hitting attack yesterday on a
new Chinese atlas. The attack
accused Peking of making
"absurd demands" on Moscow by
laying claim to 600,000 square
miles of Soviet territory.

The Soviet attack did not
enunciate new principles, but its
publication was taken as a
probable indication of a renewed
deadlock in the Chinese-Soviet
border talks that have been
going on since the clashes between
the two Communist states in 1969.

The Izvestia commentary was
the first major criticism of the
Chinese regarding the border is-
sues since the latest round of
border talks began on March 20.

At that time, the Soviet Com-
munist party leader, Leonid I.
Brezhnev, indicated publicly that
Moscow was making a new ef-
fort to resolve differences with
Peking. Since then, Moscow has
nurtured its polemics against China.

Actual developments in the
border talks, believed to be tak-
ing place in the embassy section
of Peking, have been kept secret,
although occasionally, during the
last three years, the Chinese
media have reported the lack of
any settlement.

The new Chinese geographical
"Atlas of the World," Izvestia
declared yesterday, is aimed at
"fanning hostility between the
Chinese and Soviet peoples,
educating the population of China
in the spirit of hatred for other
peoples, particularly neighboring
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Big Trade Increase in 3 Years

HONG KONG, Aug. 8 (NYT).

Chinese-Soviet trade has shown
a big increase in the last three
years and will reach a value of
240 million rubles (\$390.4 million)
this year, according to a Chinese
language broadcast from Moscow
Radio monitored here.

The broadcast said that aircraft
and spare parts were the biggest
item in Chinese purchases and,
together with turbine generators,
trucks, lathes, motor cars, tractors
and spare parts for farm ma-
chinery, made up 70 percent of
what China is obtaining from the
U.S.S.R.

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The Moscow Radio broadcast
said that the Soviet Union was
helping Chinese pilots fly "mod-
ern Soviet aircraft and heli-
copters." This means that China
is buying Soviet helicopters as
well as the big passenger jets
and also could be purchasing
other kinds of Soviet planes.

China is reported to be planning
to launch an air service into
Europe using the Ilyushin-62s.
The American Boeing Co. has
been trying to sell Boeing planes
to Peking, but no deal has yet
been made.

The Moscow broadcast pointed
out that when Soviet trade with
China was resumed in 1970, after
a three-year suspension caused
by animosities generated during
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Animal Feed Runs Short

9 Police Injured, 7 Dockers Arrested in British Strike

SCUNTHORPE, England, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Nine policemen were injured and seven dockers arrested today in a series of scuffles near this industrial town in eastern England.

It was the second straight day of violence arising from Britain's national dock strike, now in its 12th day. Seventeen arrests were made yesterday.

Bricks and other missiles were thrown as police clashed with dockers trying to prevent truck drivers from delivering animal feedstuffs to small wharves in the area.

Some of Britain's small ports do not come under the Dock Labor Board, and their workers are not involved in the strike. Their jobs depend on the small ports staying in business.

Many of these men said they were ready to trade punches with the dockers, who came in cars from nearby communities to plug holes in the strike blockade.

The injured policemen were taken to hospitals. Most had face or back injuries.

A conciliation committee of union and port employer representatives was meeting today to seek firm job assurances for the striking dock workers. But union spokesmen spoke soberly of chances for a quick breakthrough.

Little chance is seen of resolving the deadlock for at least a week.

Amin Reports Full Support On Asian Issue

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin said today that he was willing to sacrifice his life to enable Ugandans to control their own economy.

Speaking during a ceremony in which the new Sudanese ambassador, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany, presented his credentials, Gen. Amin said that his cabinet completely supported his decision to expel all Asians holding British passports, who largely control the nation's private commerce from Uganda.

He said that to bring Uganda's economy under Ugandan control would be "a very big victory."

To achieve it, the 44-year-old general said, he was willing to sacrifice his life. "I can even be killed. I don't care," he said.

The campaign against British Asians here was "a war of liberation," he declared.

Medals Promised

Gen. Amin said that ministers and members of Uganda's armed forces would be awarded medals "to commemorate the victory over the expulsion of the Asians and the Asians, who are sabotaging the economy of Uganda."

Uganda broke off diplomatic relations with Israel and expelled all Israeli nationals here at the end of March, alleging that Israel had been engaging in subversive activities and that the Israelis had "ruined the economy."

Gen. Amin is due to make a full policy statement on the expulsion of British Asians after a meeting tomorrow with the British and Indian high commissioners and the Pakistani ambassador and leaders of the Asian community in Uganda.

Kenya Bars Entry

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Kenya said today that it would seal its frontier to bar entry to Asians threatened with expulsion from neighboring Uganda.

The official Kenya News Agency said that Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi told an audience at Nakuru today that Kenya did not intend to offer itself as a refuge for Asians ordered out of Uganda.

4-Party Coalition Formed by Dutch; Vote Set in Fall

THE HAGUE, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The three-week-old Dutch cabinet crisis was resolved today with an agreement on forming a four-party coalition government.

After six hours of talks, the three Dutch confessional parties and the Liberals agreed to form a government and hold general elections in late November.

The three confessional parties are the Catholic People's party, the Protestant Christian Historical Union and the Protestant Anti-Revolutionary party. Outgoing premier Bart de Krom is expected to present his new cabinet to Queen Juliana shortly.

The previous five-party coalition government collapsed on July 17 when two members of the Democratic Socialist party resigned over budget cuts for their ministries.

This lost the government its majority in parliament. Four days later, the government tendered its resignation to the queen.

The new government will be a minority government, with the support of 74 of the 150 members of the Dutch lower house.



BIG DAY—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and wife, Rut, accompany their youngest son, Matthias, to a Bonn high school yesterday, first day of the new term.

Grand Masters Expect Draw

Fischer and Spassky Even As 12th Game Is Adjourned

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 8 (AP).—A strangely hesitant Bobby Fischer and cool, collected Boris Spassky fought evenly through 40 moves tonight until the 12th game of their world chess championship was adjourned.

Fischer, who was grumbling and showing nerves throughout the evening, took more than half an hour to write his 41st move down and seal it in an envelope to be opened tomorrow when the game resumes.

It took him so long that Spassky and a good part of the audience had already left when Fischer finally made up his mind.

The process of adjournment reflected the fierce rivalry between the champion, still trailing by 4-1-2-1-2 in the series, and the American challenger.

At the end of the session, Fischer had used 2 hours 40 minutes and Spassky 2 hours 23 minutes—a reversal of form, since Fischer usually plays very quickly.

Danish grand master Bent Larsen, the man Fischer beat in the qualifying rounds to meet Spassky, said afterward that no clear-cut winner could be seen in the adjourned game.

Doubtful Steps

However, he added, the myth of Fischer's infallibility had been exploded, since the American made a number of "doubtful steps"—although he would not call them blunders.

Fischer, wearing a purple suit, had arrived late as usual. He seemed unusually nervous on the start.

He also left his chair repeatedly to complain angrily about noise from the audience to chief arbiter Lothar Schmid, who signalled for silence a number of times.

Yacht Club Is Bombed, Basque Group Blamed

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 8 (AP).—Terrorists set off a dynamite explosion early today at the swank Lequeitio yacht and fishing club on the Bay of Biscay, police reported. Although much of the two-story structure was left in shambles, it was unoccupied and no casualties were reported, police said.

Civil guards blamed the blast on ETA, the Basque guerrilla organization seeking independence. The club, in the resort of Lequeitio about 40 miles from Bilbao, was a popular meeting place for the club's members.

Senators Panel Holds Hearings On Ethics of Prolonging Life

(Continued from Page 1)

physically retarded individuals in institutions.

These hearings, Sen. Church emphasized, are not for the purpose of "floating trial balloons on proposals for government action." They are rather to gain a "greater public understanding of the issues before we can even begin to think about changes in public policy."

Yet five state legislatures—Florida, Wisconsin, Utah, Hawaii and Montana—according to Dr. Sackett, already have debated the advisability of legislating death. Dr. Sackett repeatedly but unsuccessfully has introduced a bill that would allow a person to sign a legal document asking to be allowed to die under certain circumstances. Such a measure, the sponsor reasons, would tend to relieve the physician's possible liability in cases where active treatment is stopped.

Dr. Sackett estimates that 75 percent of today's physicians already practice death with dignity.

Staff Decision

It would allow a close relative to make the life or death decision when the patient is mentally incompetent. When such a patient has no relatives or guardian, Dr. Sackett would permit three members of the staff of any recognized hospital to say that an individual's life should not be prolonged by what he called "heroic methods."

This last proposal was strongly contested by Sen.

The 12th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 8 (AP).—Moves in the twelfth game of the world chess championship between Soviet title-holder Boris Spassky and American challenger Bobby Fischer.

FISHER (White)	SPASSKY (Black)
1. P-Q4	P-K3
2. Kt-K3	P-Q4
3. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
4. Kt-B3	B-K2
5. B-K4	P-K3
6. B-K4	Q-Q2
7. P-K3	Q-K1-Q2
Time: Fischer 12 minutes, Spassky 5 minutes.	
8. B-K1	P-B3
9. B-Q3	PxP
10. BxP	P-QK4
11. B-Q3	P-B3
12. P-R4	PxP
13. KtP	Q-R4(Ch)
14. Kt-Q2	
Time: Fischer 12 minutes, Spassky 5 minutes.	
15. Kt-B1	P-B3
16. B-Q3	PxP
17. B-Q3	P-QK4
18. KtP	P-B3
19. B-Q3	PxP
20. B-K1	Q-R4(Ch)
21. Kt-B6	BxKt(B3)
22. BxP	Q-R4
23. Kt-R4	P-KB1-Q1
24. B-B3	
Time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 7 minutes.	
25. R-B6	P-QR4
26. BxP	RxR
27. B-B3	Q-R3
28. P-R3	Q-R4
29. B-K2	Q-B3
30. B-B3	Q-K4
31. P-K12	B-K2
Time: Fischer 110 minutes, Spassky 103 minutes.	
32. B-K2	Q-K4
33. B-B6	R-B3
34. B-Q3	R-K4
35. Q-Q3	R-B1
Time: Fischer 125 minutes, Spassky 113 minutes.	
36. Kt-K4	BxKt
37. B-B1	Q-R1
38. P-QB4	Q-Q7
39. B-B1	R-K4
40. B-B7	Q-Q2
Time: Fischer 140 minutes, Spassky 145 minutes.	
Adjourned until tomorrow.	

By the 33d move, the position already looked as if the game was likely to end in a draw.

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—France's new prime minister, Pierre Messmer, tonight brushed aside suggestions that he was "lukewarm" toward the construction of the European community.

In his first major television appearance since taking over from Jacques Chaban-Delmas last month, Mr. Messmer noted that progress had been made on European construction since the Common Market was born 15 years ago and said he hoped more progress would be made in the years to come.

But he made it clear in an interview that he saw his role as one of carrying out the will of President Georges Pompidou.

"The action of the prime minister falls naturally within the framework of the general guidelines defined by the president. I am no magician, I have no magic wand..." the strongly Gaullist prime minister said.

He also stated that France's recent governmental shakeup did not signify any change in its political makeup.

Virtually the entire half-hour interview was devoted to domestic matters—where he had no new policies to announce—but finally he was asked if being a staunch Gaullist meant being lukewarm toward European construction.

Without dwelling on the issue, he replied: "The construction of Europe... has made some progress over the past 15 years and will, I hope, make still more in the years to come."

Italian Airline Pilots Plan Surprise Strikes

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP).—Unions representing the majority of Italian pilots drafted detailed plans today for intermittent strikes totaling 60 hours at the peak of Italy's tourist season. They said they would give the airlines no advance notice.

Pilots could go on strike any time tonight or tomorrow, the unions said. One source said the first walkout was expected to last several hours early tomorrow.

Party Chiefs Unanimous on Shriver

(Continued from Page 1)

selfies but a better land for all of us."

Mr. Shriver then made a short acceptance speech, expressing confidence that he and Sen. McGovern could defeat President Nixon and pledging to do his utmost for the ticket.

He also attacked the administration's policies and echoed Sen. McGovern's pledge to mold a better America if elected.

Earlier in the day the National Committee adopted two resolutions, one aimed at making sure that there would be no sign of party disunity during the televised vote on the vice-presidential nomination and the other to establish the voting procedure.

Perseus Needed

The first resolution limited nominations for vice-president to persons who grant permission to have their names placed in nomination and request that nominating petitions be filed by 4 p.m.

The other resolution decided that all of each state's delegate votes would be shared by that state's delegates present at the committee session.

The national committee also adopted by acclamation a resolution commending Sen. Eagleton and approved without argument its Credentials Committee actions on delegate challenges involving a few committee posts in Ohio, Wisconsin, New Jersey and Virginia.

The action on the challenges was a far cry from the bitter pre-convention fights that split the Democratic party. Most of the National Committee members were clearly uninterested in this afternoon's routine business session, focusing instead on this evening's session.

The committee also voted to set up a commission to find alternative methods of choosing a vice-presidential candidate.

The closest the session came to the troubles that marked the pre-convention session came when the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a Chicago delegate, charged that he had been double-crossed and attempted to reopen the challenge to a group of delegates led by Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Split Agreed On

Yesterday the Credentials Committee had reached a compromise under which the delegation was split between the Daley group and the insurgents.

Mr. Jackson charged that he wasn't present during the session at which the compromise was reached because no one from the committee had informed his office of the meeting.

However, he was not successful in getting a delegate to raise the challenge, during the National Committee's session and the issue was postponed to a later date.

There were no challengers to the nomination of Mr. Shriver, a former ambassador to France and ex-director of the U.S. anti-poverty agency, by the 4:30 p.m. deadline for submission of names for nomination.

Before the National Committee session began, many party leaders hailed the selection of Mr. Shriver as strengthening the ticket. Sen. McGovern's forces said that the former Peace Corps director would not only enhance the ticket's appeal to youth, whose support they feel is essential for victory, but also, because of his in-law relationship with the Kennedy family, could help reconcile many of the power blocs in the party friendly to the Kennedys but extremely hostile to Sen. McGovern.

In addition, it was privately hoped that the addition of Mr. Shriver would also help stir up the flow of campaign funds into the impoverished McGovern coffers.

There had been rumors that

Reds Attack Near Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)

Quang Tri and Hue battlefields in the far northern sector of South Vietnam.

Thirty of the Stratofortresses carried out the raids around the port of Dong Hoi, 45 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, saturating a wide area with more than 700 tons of bombs. Dong Hoi is 60 miles north of Quang Tri City.

Informants said the B-52s were after 55-gallon drums of fuel widely scattered in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam.

Other waves of B-52s, numbering 20 planes in all, struck at North Vietnamese troop concentrations menacing the western flanks of Hue. The strikes were concentrated around Firebase Bastogne, 13 miles southwest of Hue, where there has been increasing North Vietnamese shell-fire and infantry assaults.

North Vietnamese gunners continued to pour hundreds of rounds of artillery into South Vietnamese positions on the north front.

Sirhan Off Death Row

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Aug. 8 (UPI).—Sirhan B. Sirhan, the murderer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, has been moved from death row. San Quentin prison officials announced Sirhan, 38, was moved as the result of a California Supreme Court decision banning the death penalty. His sentence has been reduced to life imprisonment.

Bonn-Romania Talks

BONN, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Romanian and West German government negotiators will open talks here Aug. 28 on expanding trade between both countries during the next year.

members of the Hawaii delegation might place Sen. Eagleton's name in nomination again.

Only once before has a national committee chosen a vice-presidential candidate. That was in 1912, when Republican vice-presidential nominee James S. Sherman died.

The hall for this mini-convention was far different from the huge auditorium in Miami Beach where Sen. McGovern and Sen. Eagleton were chosen on first ballots, a month ago.

In Washington's Sheraton Park Hotel the members of the national committee sat at neat banquet tables facing the podium. There were huge pictures of the four most recent Democratic Presidents facing them on red, white and blue drapes. The hubbub floor caucusing and constant milling of thousands of delegates, alternates and newsmen were missing.

In opening the business session—the ordinary session, it was called—party chairman Jean Westwood told the committee: "I

had expected you to me again, but not this soon."

As a reform of the pre-selecting a vice-presidential mee, the national committee expected to adopt a rule: the endorsement of 20 committee members and sent of the individual before a name could be nomination.

This is the first meeting expanded national a which the Miami Beach tion voted to enlarge its member committee, who one had equal votes, a member committee.

For the first time, it men and the new high state party official of postie sex will be will three persons from ocratic governors' confs four from Congress.

State delegations we the same number of vot state had in the ntion, but on all, vot be counted on an hony

Delta Jet Hijackers Demand Ransom to T

ALGIERS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Five American hijackers of a Delta Air Lines jet to Algeria along with a record \$5 million in ransom today appealed to Algerian authorities for money to leave.

Speaking from the Black Panther party villa, the Detroit, Mich., read a letter addressed to Algerian President Boumedienne.

"We request that if the Algerian government will back our one million dollars and allow us to remain, then give us back our one million dollars and we will go the letter, addressed to 'Comrade Boumedienne,' said."

The group commandeered a DC-8 jet to Algiers last Tuesday. They requested political asylum, but Algerian officials impounded the ransom upon the plane's arrival. Algeria has said it is considering the asylum request for the money, which the United States has asked to Delta Air Lines.

The group's letter indicated disappointment with the Alg. "We are shocked and bewildered to be branded as criminal revolutionary activities and to see our successful hijack ended with ultimate defeat by the Algerian government."

The group said it had hijacked the jet "to strike a liberation of our people, the Afro-American people who are inside the United States."

Algerian authorities have given no indication when a decision on the ransom. A \$500,000 ransom brought here two hijackers of a Western Air Lines jet was subsequently the airline and the hijackers allowed to stay in Algeria.

U.S. May Drop Prosecution In Leak of Pentagon Papers

(Continued from Page 1)

administration's claim of inherent authority rather than by a court mandate.

Civil libertarians were, however, that the constitutional rights of many citizens (against unreasonable searches and seizures) have been violated because of general public tolerance of government eavesdropping in organized crime cases.

Cases Dropped

They point with some concern, for example, to the Justice Department's recent decisions to drop cases rather than reveal to defendants what it had learned.

U.S. Judge Orders Contempt Terms For 4 Veterans

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 8 (AP).—Four members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, who refused to answer a federal grand jury's questions about alleged plans for violence at political conventions, were ordered back to jail today.

The jury began its session in January and could be in session for 18 months. But the normal procedure is for a new federal grand jury to be seated each January.

A spokesman at VVAW headquarters here, Mike Oliver of San Francisco, said that they were notified late yesterday of the contempt order and the four would present themselves at a hearing tomorrow afternoon.

Six other VVAW members have been indicted on charges of conspiring to disrupt the Republican National Convention at Miami Beach with gunfire and fire bombs.

The four veterans were freed after their original contempt sentence on an order from the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans on the grounds that they should have a full hearing and that the questions involved should be part of the record. Judge Middlebrooks held the hearing on July 25.

NATO Allies Seek Soviet Troop Bid

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Officials of 14 NATO nations met today in a new effort to open a dialogue with the Soviet Union on mutual East-West troop reductions, a NATO spokesman said.

"We're looking for a way to get these talks off the ground following the failure of [the Manila] Brown mission," one NATO official said.

Mr. Broeze is former NATO secretary-general, who was appointed by the 14 nations to explore the possibility of talks on mutual and balanced force reductions with Russia.

Mr. Broeze was never invited to Moscow.

WEATH

ALABAMA	18-24
ALASKA	18-24
ARIZONA	23-29
ARKANSAS	23-29
CALIFORNIA	23-29
COLORADO	23-29
CONNECTICUT	23-29
DELAWARE	23-29
FLORIDA	23-29
GEORGIA	23-29
HAWAII	23-29
ILLINOIS	23-29
INDIANA	23-29
IOWA	23-29
KANSAS	23-29
KENTUCKY	23-29
LOUISIANA	23-29
MAINE	23-29
MARYLAND	23-29
MASSACHUSETTS	23-29
MICHIGAN	23-29
MINNESOTA	23-29
MISSISSIPPI	23-29
MISSOURI	23-29
MONTANA	23-29
NEBRASKA	23-29
NEVADA	23-29
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23-29
NEW JERSEY	23-29
NEW MEXICO	23-29
NEW YORK	23-29
NORTH CAROLINA	23-29
NORTH DAKOTA	23-29
OHIO	23-29
OKLAHOMA	23-29
OREGON	23-29
PENNSYLVANIA	23-29
RHODE ISLAND	23-29
SOUTH CAROLINA	23-29
SOUTH DAKOTA	23-29
TENNESSEE	23-29
TEXAS	23-29
UTAH	23-29
Vermont	23-29
VIRGINIA	23-29
WASHINGTON	23-29
WEST VIRGINIA	23-29
WISCONSIN	23-29
WYOMING	23-29

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JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER
"BANK 800 DOE NOO"

Ignores Budget

s' Health Laws Called
'se-of-the-Month Club'

By Stuart Auerbach

Aug. 8 (WP).—Then the President's program to anemia, which lacks, congress-similar program in, which most and Greeks people have

Find
to Tap
Treasury

Dale Jr.

Aug. 8 (NYT).—states have been an obscure law that will them to obtain an estimated \$48 federal Treasury fiscal year, as much as the local govern- revenue-sharing the Nixon admin- approved by the

provides 75 per- cent of "social e poor, the aged The states have by making small grants that they aying for them- with a small ex- grams, they can shington 75 cents far spent, nouns to a fiscal be hard-pressed als. But it threat- really the federal d deficit this later,

Estimate

son allowed only this item in his s more and more qualified for the imate has soared. sources put the at \$4.4 billion, in 73 just began, d in the Depart- ch Education and n administers the

money would be pro- plemental appox- next spring. states woke up to bonanza, the pro- only obscure but all. As recently as 1969, total spending only about \$370 mil-

was the first state to take advantage of a federal law enact- in 1970. Now the plying for funds in

procedure is some- ed, an example of as can take advan- gram would be a the prevention of use abuse that the viously financed it- ching" the same private agency, the ally for 75 percent ing. 1970, Mr. Nixon in asked Congress to all ceiling on allow- the states under which would lead "ationing" of the al- But each year refused.

Airlines Sharply Reduce
e Pollutants From Jets

By Jim Landers

FON, Aug. 8 (WP).—U.S. airlines have ved the visible pol- into the air from s, and, federal offi- engines on these virtually smokeless of the year.

ance with a 1970 ith the federal gov- : airlines agreed to device to curb ants from their 1,071 Boeing-737, and Mo- gas DC-9 jetliners of these jets fly in Washington National h day and are the mary users, accord- Federal Aviation Ad-

Burns Barn;
Horses Die

CHILE, Ill., Aug. 8 horses said today id boy has admitted re at a barn on the Fairmont race track in which at least scs were killed. the youth was caught attempting to set fire to other barn about two the first blaze was The loss was estimat-

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Soviet Health Minister Boris Petrovsky (right) and Dr. Michael DeBakey yesterday.

Russian Minister Sees Development of Artificial Heart

HOUSTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Soviet Minister of Health Boris Petrovsky said here yesterday that his country is working parallel to the United States on development of an artificial heart.

Dr. Petrovsky made the state- ment while touring heart research

facilities at Baylor College of Medicine with heart surgeon Michael DeBakey, who is president of the medical school. "I think that in a short while we'll have the possibility, together with Dr. DeBakey, for the heart to be exchanged (for an artificial one)... to lengthen the life of a human being," Dr. Petrovsky said.

Dr. Petrovsky is on a tour of U.S. medical centers at the invitation of U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson, in keeping with the U.S.-Russian agreement on health cooperation signed when Presi- dent Nixon was in Moscow.

GOP Assails
McGovern on
Economics

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—President Nixon's campaign manager yesterday attacked what he called "startling discrepancies" between the current state of the American economy and Demo- cratic presidential candidate George McGovern's view of it.

Clark M. MacGregor said the McGovern white paper on the economy, a document issued Sun- day, was part of the Democrat's "politics of desperation" and a "personal attack on the Presi- dent instead of a debate on the issues."

"It is a clear indication," Mr. MacGregor said, "that Sen. Mc- Govern's campaign has already deteriorated into an exercise in name-calling."

In his white paper, Sen. Mc- Govern said the Nixon econo- mic policies benefited the rich and the large corporations to the detriment of the average Ameri- can.

From their statements it might appear that Sen. McGovern and Mr. MacGregor are talking about the economies of two different nations. In a sense they are: Mr. MacGregor emphasized the economic pluses of the last three and one-half years, while Sen. McGovern stressed the soft spots in the economy.

Different Prices
For example, the Democratic standard bearer pointed out that food prices have been increasing by 4 percent a year while Mr. MacGregor replied that the annual rate of inflation—the amount prices increase each year—has now dropped to 2.7 percent. It was 6 percent when Mr. Nixon took office.

Mr. MacGregor said that more Americans are employed than ever before, and that the unem- ployment rate has decreased slightly. Sen. McGovern, for his part, stressed the heavy unem- ployment rate—up from 3.8 percent when Mr. Nixon became President to 5.5 percent last month. Mr. MacGregor blamed the winding down of the Viet- nam war for the high unem- ployment rate.

Mr. MacGregor—director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President—pledged that President Nixon, if re-elected, would not ask for any tax in- creases "in the foreseeable fu- ture"—for the next two years.

The Republicans would bal- ance the budget, he said, though "pruning... Great Society pro- grams" inherited from former President Lyndon B. Johnson. Programs that are "heavy on bureaucracy and light on ser- vices to the people," Mr. Mac- Gregor said that tax collections on the increased gross national product would also help balance the budget.

He challenged Sen. McGovern to reveal his tax program in light of a speech last month by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, the former Democratic vice-presidential nom- inee, who said additional rev- enues would be needed to start Sen. McGovern's domestic pol- icy. Mr. MacGregor said this was "plainly and simply... a call for higher taxes."

Unionists for Democrat

MIAMI BEACH, Aug. 8 (AP).—Sen. McGovern won the enthu- siastic support of leaders of the 550,000-member Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union today short- ly after arriving here from Wash- ington.

The union's 1,800 delegates shouted their approval of the union leadership's endorsement of Sen. McGovern, unanimously authorized a \$25,000 contribution and boomed loudly when the union secretary-treasurer, Patrick E. Gorman, reminded them of AFL-CIO President George Meany's decision to withhold support from Sen. McGovern.

Publisher Rejects Agency Critique

Book on Asian Dope-Running
To Appear Over CIA Protests

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—The Central Intelligence Agency has sent the Harper & Row publishing firm a detailed critique of a book the firm is about to publish, saying the work will do a "diservice" to the fight against narcotics traffic in Southeast Asia.

The New York publishing house, however, has decided to go ahead with publication of "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia," a book by Alfred W. McCoy, 26, a Yale graduate student. The firm informed the CIA that "it is our sincere opinion that Mr. McCoy's scholarship remains unshaken and we do not see any reason for making changes in the text."

The book is highly critical of the CIA's efforts to suppress opium production and smuggling in Southeast Asia.

On July 5, CIA legal counsel Lawrence R. Houston wrote to Harper & Row, asking "to see the text of the book." "In the light of the pernicious nature of the drug traffic, allegations concern- ing involvement of the U.S. government therein or the partici- pation of American citizens should be made only if based on hard evidence," Mr. Houston wrote, adding: "This, of course, in no way affects the right of a publisher to decide what to publish."

Mr. McCoy protested in a letter to E. Brooke Thomas, the firm's vice-president and general counsel, that "submitting the manu- script to the CIA for prior review is to agree to take the first step toward abandoning the (Constitution's) First Amendment protection against prior censorship."

In a July 18 letter Mr. Thomas replied: "We want very much to publish (the book). But we want even more to live up to the traditions and responsibilities of a great publishing house as we see them. If we are forced to make a choice between the two, there can be no doubt what that choice must be."

Mr. McCoy, under "strong pres- sure," agreed to give the CIA an advance copy of his book. He did so, he said yesterday, "for pragmatic reasons," partly be- cause of the firm's decision not to publish the work if it were not first reviewed by the CIA. A CIA agent hand-delivered the agency's formal critique of the book in a letter dated July 28. The letter asserted that Mr. Mc- Coy "appears to have ignored available information which might contradict" his thesis.

Mr. McCoy's charges against the CIA "both directly and by innuendo, have been repeated by editorial writers throughout the nation and could create an ac- cepted myth that the CIA has been involved in the drug traffic. The truth is that the CIA has never been involved in the drug traffic and is actively engaged in fighting against it. We believe that the effect of Mr. McCoy's book is to do a disservice to this fight and to dishearten the many sincere people in CIA who are at least as concerned about this menace as Mr. McCoy."

In his book, Mr. McCoy argues that "American diplomats and secret agents have been involved in the narcotics traffic at three levels"—coincidental complicity by allying with groups engaged in drug trafficking, abetting traffick- ing by covering up for Southeast Asian traffickers, and active engagement "in the transport of opium and heroin."

Sources Listed
Mr. McCoy said that Air Ameri- ca—"which is really a CIA charter airline"—has been actively involved in the transport of opium products out of Laos. His sources, he said, include former Laotian Chief of Staff Ouane Rattikone; the Laotian Air Force commander, Gen. Thao Ma; a U.S. AID officer in Laos, and Mr. McCoy's inter- views with officials in Laotian vil- lages.

The CIA critique said: "We believe the statement Mr. Paul Veltz, managing director of Air America, made on June 2, 1972, in response to these allegations, labeling them as 'utterly and absolutely false,' clearly expresses the company and CIA views on this matter."

Gen. Ouane categorically de- nied that Air America was in any way involved in such traffic. A source at Harper & Row said the CIA wrote the publishing firm that it could "prove beyond doubt" that Mr. McCoy's facts were wrong. "They just didn't do it," the source said.

House Committee
Votes to Curb
Courts on Busing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—A bill that would impose strict limits on the ability of federal courts to order busing in school desegregation cases was approved, 21 to 16, by the House Education and Labor Committee today.

The bill would prohibit cross-town busing of elementary-school pupils and permit it at higher grades only under strict limita- tions. Courts would have to try all other desegregation methods before turning to busing.

Some Curbs on Ammunition Sales Lifted

Senate Votes to Ease Gun Control

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The Senate voted today to re- peal existing controls over the sale of rimfire ammunition used in both sporting rifles and cheap handguns.

If approved later by the House, it would mark the second easing of ammunition restrictions since the gun control law was enacted four years ago.

The move to ease controls came on a vote of 71 to 21 as the Senate moved debate on a bill design- ed to halt the manufacture and sale of snub-nosed, easily con- cealed handguns, such as the so-called "Saturday night special," used in many crimes.

With the action, the Senate ap- pears prepared to lighten controls over such handguns while at the same time removing restrictions on the 22-caliber rimfire ammu- nition already in private hands.

Final Senate action on the bill is scheduled for late tomorrow. Gun-control hearings have been held by the House Judiciary Com- mittee, but it is uncertain whether final House action will come this year.

Ammunition Records

As enacted in 1968, after years of debate, the Gun Control Act included requirements that sellers of ammunition keep records on the name, age and residence of each purchaser, the date of sale and the type and amount of the purchase.

A year later, at the insistence of U.S. sportsmen, Congress re- pealed reporting requirements covering shotgun ammunition and other ammunition "available for use only in rifles generally avail- able in commerce."

The earlier exemption did not include 22-caliber rimfire ammu- nition because it was not used exclusively in rifles. But sports- men launched a new drive to ex- clude the popular sporting ammu- nition from reporting require- ments.

Gun control forces sought to retain the controls, arguing that 22-caliber rimfire is equally popular for use in cheap hand- guns.

Nixon Backed Sportsmen

But the sportsmen won the backing of the Nixon adminis- tration. Treasury Department offi- cials told Congress that because of the heavy volume of sales of

Phony Lawyer
In Drug Cases
Is Addict Himself

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP).—An admitted dope addict who spe- cialized as a defense attorney in narcotics cases and won four of them recently was accused yes- terday of falsely practicing law. The federal government said his only background was a six-month correspondence course.

Charles Ross, 36, had been due in Brooklyn Federal Court dur- ing the day to represent two nar- cotics defendants. He made it all right, but as a defendant, not a lawyer.

Last week Judge Jack B. Wein- stein's clerk dialed a number Mr. Ross had given to confirm the latest trial date. But nobody at the number had heard of Mr. Ross.

Judge Weinstein ordered the U.S. attorney's office to look into the matter. Mr. Ross heard of the investigation and turned himself in.

For a bail hearing, Mr. Ross went before U.S. Magistrate Max Schiffman, before whom he had appeared on behalf of a client last April. The defendant smiled as Magistrate Schiffman recalled his legal self-assurance at the time.

Mr. Ross was held in lieu of \$15,000 bond after he told Magi- strate Schiffman he was an ad- dict.

New Vietnam Plea
By Ramsey Clark

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 8 (AP).—Ramsey Clark, a former U.S. attorney general, says the U.S. people would end the war in Indochina if they knew what has been done with bombs and technology to North Vietnam.

Mr. Clark, in North Vietnam to investigate alleged U.S. bomb- ings of dams and dikes, made the remark yesterday in an in- terview in Hanoi with Swedish television.

"If the American people knew what we have done with bombs and technology against life, against children, women and men, they would end the war, the bombings and withdraw our troops and never again try to solve problems with violence," Mr. Clark said.

Concorde's Sonic Bang
Said Below Safe Level

MELBOURNE, Aug. 8 (AP).—The sonic boom of the British- French Concorde supersonic jet- liner is well below the maximum safe level for structural damage, Civil Aviation Minister Robert Cotton said today.

Mr. Cotton said ground vibra- tions caused by the boom were 100 times less than the level used by the Bureau of Mineral Re- sources to assess damage to structures. However, Mr. Cotton said the prototype plane's en- gines were too noisy for regular commercial service. The jetliner toured Australia in June.

this kind of ammunition, record- keeping requirements have be- come so burdensome that they tend to detract from enforce- ment of other provisions of the gun control law.

Furthermore, Treasury and Jus- tice Department officials said they knew of no instance in which such record-keeping had aided in investigation and prosecution of crimes.

The move to free rimfire ammu- nition from controls was sponsored today by Sen. William Brock, R., Tenn., and opposed by only 21 members—16 Democrats and five Republicans.

The Senate also approved an amendment by Sen. Peter Domi- nick, R., Colo., to crack down on those who use or carry firearms

during the commission of a fed- eral felony. The vote was 84 to 11.

Under the Dominick amend- ment, such convicted felons would be subject to an additional sen- tence of one to 10 years for a first offense and two to 25 years for a second offense. Judges would have the option to suspend sentences for certain youthful first offenders.

The Senate also rejected an amendment by Sen. Adlai Steven- son, D., Ill., to register all hand- guns and license handgun owners. The vote was 75 to 16.

Yesterday, the Senate had re- jected a similar proposal, cover- ing both handguns and long guns, proposed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.

1966 Question Over Morality
Did Not Alter Syphilis Study

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Six years ago an employee of the U.S. Public Health Service questioned the morality of a fed- eral syphilis study in Alabama. The result was an internal in- quiry and an official decision to take no action.

Peter Buxton, who worked in the venereal-disease branch of the PHS in San Francisco, said in an interview that he raised the issue in 1966. In 1969, he was told that the experiment had been reviewed and that nothing could be done for the participants in the Tuskegee Study.

The Tuskegee Study is a 40- year experiment conducted in Macon County, Ala., by the Public Health Service to deter- mine the effects of untreated syphilis. Some 400 black men suffering from the disease in 1932 were enrolled in the ex- periment and never received any treatment for the disease. At least seven died as a direct result of untreated syphilis.

Even after World War II, when penicillin was known to be an effective cure for syphilis and the drug was readily available, it was denied to participants in the experiment.

What remains of the Tuskegee Study now, and when Mr. Buxton first started asking questions about it, is in the hands of the PHS Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

Mr. Buxton has since left the PHS and recently graduated from law school. He made public copies of letters he wrote to CDC and CDC's responses.

He said when he first heard about the study, he asked CDC for whatever reports had been done on it.

"On reading them, I became very concerned because it seemed that the volunteers were not fully informed as to what they had volunteered for and as to what exactly was going to be happen- ing to them," Mr. Buxton said of the participants in the study. "Nobody apparently had con-

Top Narcotics Job
For Ex-FBI Aide

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—A former high-ranking FBI official who was forced to retire after a feud with J. Edgar Hoover has rejoined the Justice Department as coordinator of all narcotics intelligence.

William C. Sullivan, 60, who spent 30 years in the FBI and was once viewed as a likely suc- cessor to the late Mr. Hoover, left the investigative agency last October after the FBI director locked him out of his office.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst announced today that Mr. Sullivan has been appointed director of the newly created na- tional Narcotics Intelligence Cen- ter in the Justice Department.

Via Lanvin
The new perfume Lanvin

Lanvin

Not available in United States until 1973.
At London's Harrod's

Racism in Uganda—And Britain

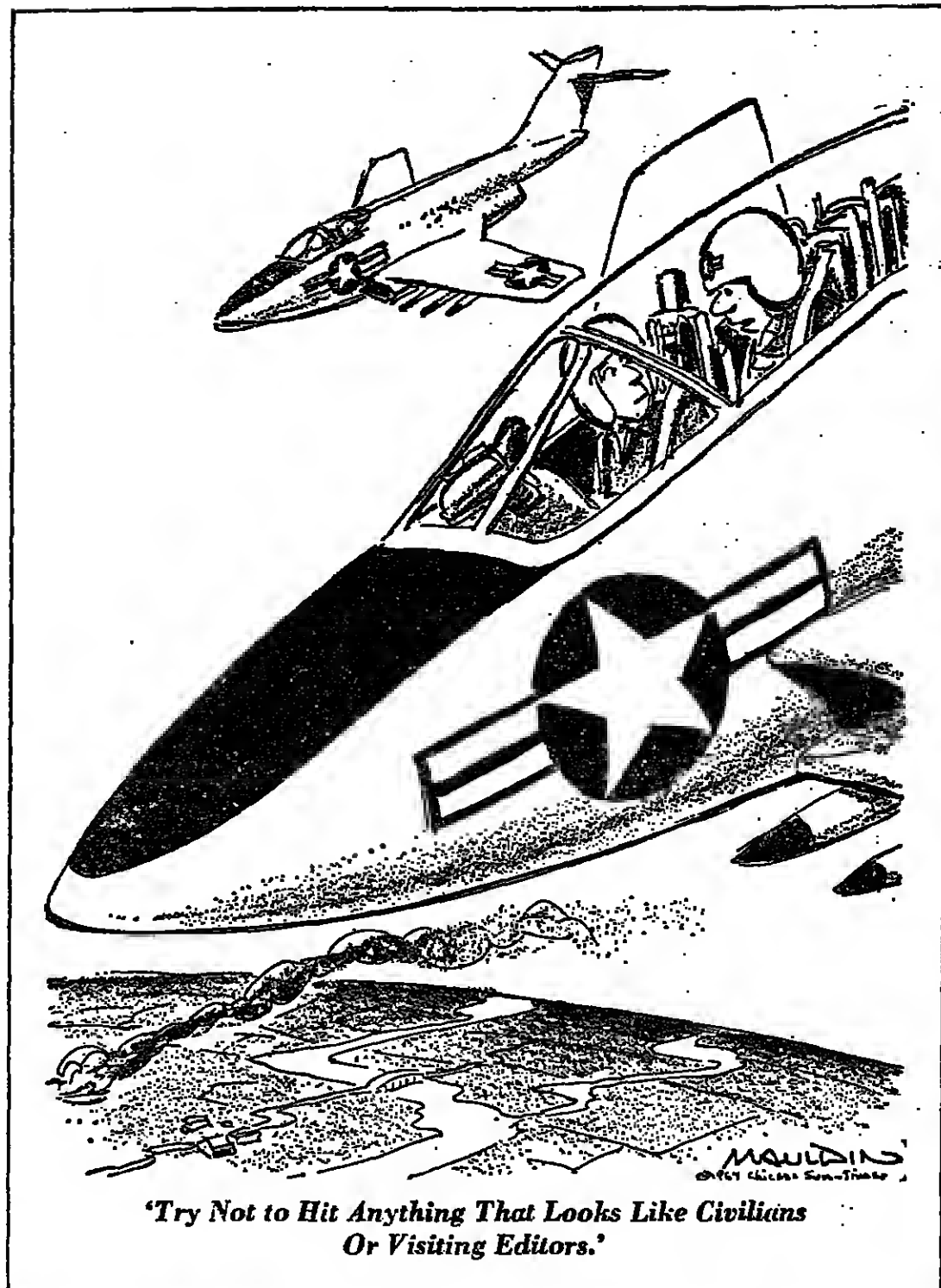
The British, their plate already piled with troubles from striking dockworkers and battling Irishmen, have been presented with another problem by Uganda. It is a not unfamiliar one, and for that very reason it has already created domestic difficulties in the more or less United Kingdom. Uganda has added itself to those other former British colonies which are expelling Indians and Pakistanis.

Behind the original empire-builders in East Africa came not only the younger sons of song and legend, the planters, soldiers and administrators, but men and women from the Indian subcontinent. They were mostly small traders and clerks, but some were professionals, lawyers and doctors. This, at one time, seemed an admirable example of imperial cross-pollination, but in the colonial hierarchy, the Indians and Pakistanis came to represent a level subordinate to the white rulers and, by its more immediate contact with the ruled blacks, a more abrasive aspect of the colonial way of life. The white governor might be a remote figure in elaborate uniforms, who lived in the capital and made occasional progresses through the land. The Indian or Pakistani lived in the villages, sold goods—and demanded payment. It is the same situation that sparked anti-Semitism in the American ghetto, made the Chinese unpopular in Indonesia and caused the Sikhs to be mobbed in Burma when the Japanese came in. Mingled with the intense black nationalism of the new states in Africa, it has led to many troubles for the Indians and Pakistanis within their borders.

These people had British passports. Many of them preferred to go to Britain, rather than the homelands of their ancestors, several generations back, and created a color problem in a Britain that had been proud of its traditional hospitality to all the races of the empire—so long as that hospitality consisted of providing schooling and ceremonial or touristic visits.

So the British, under pressure from Enoch Powell and his followers, split their passports into classes. Those who obtained their passports in East Africa, and are Asian in origin, cannot automatically come to Britain to settle: the British authorities are working out a kind of quota system to regulate and diminish the flow of Asians into the British Isles. This was embarrassing, since it formally acknowledged that British citizenship was not a single status covering all those who held the little blue book containing Her Majesty's protection. With the new pressures created by Uganda, it promises to be more than embarrassing for the British and acutely uncomfortable for the Indians and Pakistanis uprooted from Africa.

Uganda accuses the Asians of "economic sabotage": Britain knows that those Asians would create economic, social and political problems if transported to British soil. But racism is at the root of it all—the assumption that someone of alien appearance and alien manners presents a threat to either established ways or to the hopes of creating indigenous new ways. It is not only a legacy of imperialism or a function of capitalism—it goes back much farther to the primitive man who clung to his own tribe as his only support in a demanding world.



"Try Not to Hit Anything That Looks Like Civilians Or Visiting Editors."

The Emerging Mideast Prospect

President Sadat's announcement on July 18 that certain Soviet military men were leaving Egypt began a process of regional and great-power adjustment whose end is not yet in sight. The withdrawal seems already to have gone further, if not faster, than Mr. Sadat first let on. Reported, not only advisers with Egyptian units and Soviet participants in Egypt's air defense are homeward bound but also some of the forces, such as airplanes doing Mediterranean reconnaissance, serving strictly Soviet strategic interests. In 1970, the Nixon administration had professed a desire to "expel the Soviet military presence, not so much the advisers, but the combat pilots and the combat personnel." Many observers, ourselves included, thought that was an unrealistic goal but some part of it is being realized now.

The administration has reason to be deeply gratified, and not merely because Soviet influence is falling in a critical region—on election eve, at that. The danger of a great-power confrontation, in the one part of the world where such was most readily conceivable, has been sharply diminished. The need and rationale for contributing to the most costly and perilous of all local arms races have shrunk. The risk of a local war—the only seriously local war imaginable these days—has similarly diminished, unless one takes the view (we do not) that Egypt has lost not only its military credibility but its political sense as well.

The White House, evidently determined not to jostle its overall relationship with Moscow, is neither chortling over the Kremlin's discomfiture nor seeking to move into Cairo on Moscow's heels nor trying to claim responsibility for what has come to pass. This is good big-power diplomacy. It is also an attitude appropriate to the known facts. For it is Egyptian national pride and Israeli firmness which may deserve the largest shares of credit for the Soviet retrenchment. Of itself, American policy could hardly have done the job. But no matter how much credit is claimed by or is due to the United States, the more one thinks of the significance of the turn the larger it looms.

* * *

Is an Egyptian-Israeli settlement any closer? One cannot be sanguine. The threat of a Soviet-American confrontation, formerly Egypt's high card, is no longer in its hand. Yet Egypt remains dependent on what Mr. Sadat terms an "overcautious" Moscow for spare parts and more arms; a switch to European suppliers would take billions in dollars and years in time. The remaining Soviet presence, whatever its eventual

dimensions, leaves President Sadat a card he could play in return for American "delivery" of Israel. But so far he has talked abusively of the United States and has not made the pitch for its support which earlier it seemed possible he might. Anyway, White House respect for Kremlin sensibilities, to say nothing of the election campaign, makes it unlikely that Washington would venture anything new in the Mideast until at the earliest next year.

* * *

Nor is much effective help liable to come from Cairo's fellow Arabs. Jordan, Yemen, Sudan and Algeria, among others, are pursuing their own separate interests in Washington. Just the other day, Saudi Arabia's King Faisal rejected Egyptian pleas for an Arab campaign against American oil interests, saying that a boycott would "impair the economies of the Arab countries." It is hard to take Egypt's newly announced plan to merge with Libya as much more than an Arab cultural indulgence. The chief policy option now open to Mr. Sadat would appear to be to focus on internal development, of which he spoke fervently in his recent National Day speech. But his chief political requirement would appear to be simply to keep on his feet.

With the Soviet presence diminishing, with American arms and credits still flowing, with its military superiority seemingly beyond challenge and its main enemy in disarray, Israel feels itself to be in a position where it can hold the Sinai indefinitely and meanwhile insist that Egypt negotiate on its terms. The Israelis believe that their policy of holding on tight has been rewarded and must be continued. One surmises that if Egypt keeps refusing to negotiate—either directly or indirectly, either for a partial settlement or a full settlement—then that is perfectly all right with Israel. It has a cease-fire and military superiority and no early or likely threat of facing either military pressure from its enemies or political pressure from its friends. It has the occupied territories, in which it is slowly and carefully planting new settlements. Tel Aviv's apparent hope is that the world will tire of the Arab-Israeli question and will come to accept the occupation as more or less permanent and normal and conducive to stability if not peace.

By peace, Egypt means getting all its territory back and signing a document which it would call a "peace agreement" with Israel. By peace, Israel means inducing Egypt to relinquish selected parts of Sinai and drawing Egypt into a relationship of contacts and mutual benefits. Neither kind of peace seems near in the Middle East. But war does not seem near, either.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 9, 1897

MADRID.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, has been assassinated by an anarchist. His assassin fired three shots from a revolver. Senor Canovas died an hour later. His last words were "Long live Spain." The attack on Senor Canovas was made in the presence of his wife. The premier was shot in the forehead and chest and fell at his wife's feet. Senor Cos Cayan, Minister of the Interior, has been entrusted with the Premiership ad interim.

Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1923

PARIS.—The latest official report on the effect of Prohibition in New York shows that thus far this year, deaths due to alcoholism are more than 80 percent greater than in the same period in 1920 and about 27 percent greater than in the like period in 1921. At the same time it is stated that men are now beginning to turn from "hooker" to the false, concocted liquid fire, to beer and ale. The alcoholic content of which is only about 5 percent.

The Shape of Europe to Come: I

By C. L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE.—1973 will be an exceptionally significant year for world history and, almost as soon as the fall of the U.S. presidential election lifts, serious preparations will begin for a kind of annus mirabilis intended to set the Western European coalition further along the global power road.

The movement, of course, begins with accession of Britain and three other states to the Common Market, establishing for this organization control of approximately half the earth's trade. This has incalculable diplomatic implications, making the European community the greatest commercial superpower of them all.

After the formalization of this event, one may expect final convocation of a European security conference to ratify existing de facto frontiers that divide the Continent between non-Communist West and Communist East. Nobody puts it that way, but such is the meeting's quintessential purpose.

Once this second stage has been accomplished—next year—Western Europe will face two obvious tasks. The first is to devise machinery giving it more and steadier monetary union vis-à-vis the rest of the world. The second must establish a formula bridging the need for more communal unity within the tradition of separate nationalisms.

Single Currency

This will take a long time but 1973 cannot escape seeing basic guidelines for the process laid down. All market members acknowledge the need for better coordination of fiscal relationships. The dream of a single "European" currency lies at the end of that road.

The new Western Europe will then have to examine its defense problem in a way never before presented. The very fact that a security conference must inevitably reduce East-West tension by formally legalizing détente is bound to have its effect on NATO.

While President Nixon is almost universally regarded as certain to be re-elected and while he has frequently assured NATO that American forces will remain in Europe, it is obvious that strength will be further cut. This is bound to be Washington's response to the demands of the American electorate and to the expected reduced tension in Europe's heart.

Thus, willy-nilly, the European community must assume that greater burden of its own defense which we have been urging—but it is unlikely to respond in the fashion Washington suggests: more conventional strength. On the contrary, everyting points to embryonic creation of a European nuclear force which, while coordinated with the changing NATO structure, will be specifically designed for West Europe's needs.

Secrets Act

The primary law governing U.S. military atomic is the McMahon Act, due to expire in 1973. As interpreted since its enactment, this limits passing of secret American nuclear-military information to Britain, occasioning immense resentment in France. Nevertheless, there have been intermittent if unsatisfactory discussions between the British and the French in recent years, considering the theoretical possibility of pooling the two countries' own existing nuclear forces for the benefit of "Europe."

Prime Minister Heath believes

such a "European" nuclear force would have been decades off without British membership in the Common Market. Now it looms nearer, although hitherto Heath has tacitly agreed with President Pompidou that it is not yet ripe for discussion.

For his own part, Pompidou has so far staved off any serious consideration of the idea until the McMahon Act either lapses or is amended or replaced in its present form by the U.S. Congress. Should Britain's favored position vis-à-vis American secrets terminate, the French president seems to believe London might veer more swiftly to a "European" concept of defense.

France and NATO

Many difficult problems are involved. Could Franco-British nuclear cooperation be strengthened with full U.S. blessing and equal access of France to secrets and material now available only to Britain? And how could this be done in, with or alongside NATO unless France's in-and-out relationship with the alliance is redefined?

How could an evolving "European" force be adjusted to the restrictions of the recent SALT pact between Washington and Moscow that limits not only U.S. and Soviet but NATO and Warsaw Pact atomic weapons systems, even if the latter limitation refers only to the Soviet Union?

These are all perplexing but immensely vital questions. And among others who regard their solution with uneasy fascination is China. Peking feels the massive pressure of Russian military forces along its long frontier and does not fancy too much easing of tension for the U.S.S.R. on its vital western border with Europe.

Specter Over the Republicans

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON.—The specter of reform is haunting the Republican party, and it is a ghost that will not be easily exorcised.

The unopposed 1972 Republican convention may well, in the words of Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, offer "a golden opportunity" for reform. It also provides a chance for the intra-party fuses of Vice-President Agnew to head him off at the pass by changing the composition of the 1976 Republican convention.

First, there are the efforts of the Delegates and Organization Committee and a group of House members to vastly increase delegate representation of women, young people and minority groups. Second, there is Sen. Percy's own move to increase representation from the populous states.

Courts May Act

Third, there is the related court action launched by the Ripon Society, which forced the Republican party to discard its unrepresentative system of awarding six bonus delegates to Republican-voting states regardless of size.

This action, won by the Ripon Society at the district court level and now under appeal, raises the distinct possibility that the courts may require the 1976 Republican convention to open its ranks even if the party has decided otherwise.

The prospective changes in delegate composition and some related changes in the delegate selection process conceivably could cause upheavals in the Republican party this year.

The Republican party is splendidly unified in 1972, but it is the unity imposed by an incumbent president effective in his use of presidential power. Even if Mr. Agnew successfully cools his rhetoric, as he reportedly has every intention of doing, he has made enemies within his own party that he will not easily appease.

In 1976, it will be the Republican contenders who face the grueling series of primaries that helped dismember the Democrats this year. Mr. Agnew is strong in the South and the small Western states, but these states will count for less at the 1976 convention if the Percy formula is approved by the delegates two weeks from now at Miami Beach. It could make the difference, especially if the battle is close.

All this is widely speculative, of course, since it is based on a current perception both of Mr. Agnew and of the Republican party, a perception that may radically change in four years. Some of the party's ultra-

conservatives have been gazing into this same crystal ball and they are bothered by what they find there. Human Events, a stalwart defender of Mr. Agnew, argues in its most recent issue that the recommended provision to give under-30 voters a proportional share of delegates would help "push the next convention many degrees to the left of the party rank and file." The publication also opposed increasing the number of delegate seats allocated to blacks, Spanish-speaking Americans and Indians on the grounds that these groups vote Democratic anyway.

What Human Events fears is that many of the reformers desire. "We are a minority party and the goal is to become a majority party," Sen. Percy said. Other reformers, such as Rep. Tom Railsback, of Illinois, see the proposed changes as ratification of President Nixon's declaration that the Republican party is "the party of the open door." If the door is opened wide enough, however, Mr. Agnew may well be trampled in the rush. This is one of the political realities behind the reform movement, even though Sen. Percy says that the reformers are not talking about stopping Mr. Agnew. If the reformers succeed, they may stop him without talking about it at all.

As the Election Approaches Nixon and Viet

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON.—Private talks between the United States and North Vietnam are likely to proceed in slow motion through much of the American presidential election campaign, according to current U.S. assessments. Not until September, perhaps early October, do even the optimists among U.S. strategists expect Hanoi to make a firm decision on whether to seek or spurn a bargain with the Nixon administration on American disengagement from the war. Administration officials make no pretense of knowing what this decision will be.

In the meantime, it is anticipated, presidential national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho will proceed with periodic talks in secret. "This will go down to the wire" toward the November elections before the outcome is clear, one administration source forecasts. Hanoi's leadership is said to be in a "holding pattern" until it can judge the results of new Communist offensives expected to be launched in South Vietnam this month and observe what impact that has on President Nixon's ability to maintain his war objectives in the cross fire of the election campaign.

Skeptics at many levels inside the Nixon administration privately dispute even this assessment as unwarrantedly optimistic. Other skeptics—outside the administration—label the optimistic calculation as politically motivated. Such critics charge that the Nixon administration is once again exploiting the mystery of secret negotiations to fend off attempts to end American involvement in the war, this time with Mr. Nixon's plea that Congress must not force his negotiating hand in the "three months left before the election," when the chance for a negotiated settlement "is better now than it has ever been."

Missing Substance

In Senate debate last week on imposing a four-month time limit on all Indochina war funds if American prisoners are released, the Kissinger-Tho talks were cited by administration supporters as evidence of prospects for successful negotiations. But they did not disclose any substance of the talks.

The administration lost the argument in the Senate, but has high hopes for making its case in the House, where it repeatedly has stood off war critics by raising negotiating prospects.

Official secrecy still surrounds the latest sequence of Kissinger-Tho talks, on July 19 and Aug. 1. Administration sources report that the qualified hope being placed on them by the White House is based on assessing realities. Although many specialists find the reasoning extremely tenuous, these administration sources insist that the assessments are not contrived.

North Vietnam is continuing secret talks with the Nixon administration, even though the meetings automatically supply Mr. Nixon with an important debating point against his war critics. Hanoi has commended Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern's readiness to end the U.S. share in the war within 90 days after election as "positive," and North Vietnam assails "the Nixon clique" as "bloodthirsty killers." But it is negotiating with the envoy of Mr. Nixon, not waiting for Sen. McGovern.

Hanoi is "flirting" with U.S. proposals in the private talks in Paris, not rejecting them all out of hand. Administration sources indicate the discussions have now moved back toward "the gut issue" of control of power in South Vietnam. This is a result of Communist refusal to separate military and political questions, as Mr. Nixon proposed with his plan for a cease-fire, American prisoner release and total U.S. troop withdrawal, leaving the Saigon regime to negotiate political matters with the Communist side.

Strategists in Hanoi should have greater incentive than ever before to seek a compromise settlement. North Vietnam is in a deteriorating position, with its harbors mined, American air attacks continuously inflicting great damage on its war industry and national economy, its heavy investment of men and resources frustrated in the offensive that opened March 30 in the South, and its political strategies outmaneuvered by new U.S. ties with China and the Soviet Union. Hanoi needs "relief" from adversity.

North Vietnam must recognize that Mr. Nixon holds the odds on winning re-election, which would give him four more years to pursue his war aims, if necessary.

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Summit

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At the Vatican—before—and after.

Vatican Lets Tourists Cover Up With Plastic Raincoats for Visits

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Persons who were considered by the Vatican to be immodestly dressed were allowed to enter St. Peter's Basilica today, but only if they agreed to wear plastic raincoats issued by attendants.

The move ended a ban imposed one year ago on men and women wearing scanty garb.

By noon, Vatican sources said, about 500 persons, most of them women, had agreed to don the raincoats in order to visit the basilica. The Vatican sources also said that persons borrowing the raincoats were asked to donate cash for upkeep and maintenance of St. Peter's. They said that donations averaged 26 cents.

The plastic garments looked somewhat like ponchos, covering the shoulders and falling to knee length for persons of average height.

Anyone dressed in mini-skirts, shorts, see-through blouses, low-cut sweaters or shirt-pants combinations, which left the midriff bare, was considered to be immodestly dressed.

Anyone arguing with the rules was ordered away by male ushers.

Some exceptions were made—women could wrap jackets around their bare shoulders or let down their hemlines. Most visitors accepted the ushers' ruling. Others did not. Vatican sources said that at least one fight erupted on the steps of St. Peter's and there were several shouting matches.

Obituaries

M. E. Ricketts, 91, Chairman Of London Music Publisher

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The death of M.E. Ricketts, 91, chairman of the giant music publishing firm of Chappell's, was announced today. He had been at his desk fairly regularly until a few months ago.

Machen Dies; Former U.S. Fighter, 40

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8 (AP).—Eddie Machen, 40, a former top-ranked contender for the world heavyweight boxing title, was found dead yesterday in the driveway of an apartment house where he lived.

Police speculated that Mr. Machen either jumped or fell from a second-floor fire escape. He died of head injuries.

Mr. Machen, who was ranked by the World Boxing Association as the No. 1 challenger to champion Sonny Liston in 1962, had had trouble with police and had suffered from mental illness.

Mr. Machen lived as well as died violently. In 1952, he was convicted and jailed for three years for armed robbery. In 1955, released from prison, Mr. Machen turned to the ring.

No. 1 Contender

He won his first 35 professional fights, the first 10 by knockouts, and became the WBA's No. 1-ranked heavyweight contender. His fighting weight was often less than 200 pounds, lighter than most of his foes. He made up for it with speed and was a hard puncher.

His first loss was a one-round knockout by Sweden's Ingemar Johansson in September, 1953. Two years later he went 12 rounds before losing a controversial decision to soon-to-be champion Sonny Liston.

Mental problems plagued him and in 1962 he was admitted to Napa State Hospital in California for treatment of what authorities described as acute schizophrenia and paranoia. Authorities said he had threatened suicide.

After his release a year later, he lost a 12-round decision to Floyd Patterson and a 15-round decision to Ernie Terrell.

Mr. Machen's skills seemed to decline after the hospital stay. In 1956, he beat Joe Orville and Jerry Quarry in 10-round bouts three weeks apart, but by year's end, he had filed a bankruptcy petition.

In his last three bouts, Mr. Machen was knocked out in the 10th round by an up-and-coming Joe Frazier in November, 1966, and lost two more fights early in 1967 before retiring with a lifetime won-lost-drawn record of 50-11-5.

Mr. Machen, a native of Redding, Calif., had been working as a longshoreman since quitting the ring. Authorities said they didn't know the whereabouts of his wife and three children.

Mr. Ricketts was an imaginative businessman who made fortune in his thirties, retired and then returned to work at the request of two friends, Max and Louis Dreyfus, who had acquired the Chappell's catalogue.

All three lived to great ages. Max Dreyfus was over 90 when he died, Louis just under it. This gave the firm a rare continuity under the same management since all were active until shortly before their deaths.

Mr. Ricketts loved to tell how, in 1901, shortly after he founded the Gramophone Co. of Great Britain, he bought an advertising idea from an artist for £25 when the phonograph company for which it was painted turned it down. It was a white dog listening to his master's voice emerging from the horn of a phonograph.

Characteristically, Mr. Ricketts asked the artist to wait and sold the reproduction rights to the painting to a department store for £25, thus getting one of the world's great trademarks for nothing.

Lord Nelson

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Lord Nelson, 78, seventh earl and great-grandnephew of the Napoleonic War hero, died at Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, it was announced here today.

Henry Edward Joseph Horatio Nelson had been in a hospital for six weeks with a heart disease. He was the second son of the fifth earl, who died in 1951, and succeeded his brother in 1957.

Until 1947, the earls of Nelson enjoyed a £5,000-a-year pension, because of their famous ancestor's naval feats. That year, the Labor government stopped the annuities and Lord Nelson moved to Las Palmas to avoid inheritance taxes.

Lord Nelson died a bachelor. The earldom passes to his brother, George Nelson, a retired 67-year-old accountant who lives at Swansea, Wales.

Ray Brennan

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Ray Brennan, 64, veteran reporter for the Chicago Sun-Times, died of cancer Sunday night.

In a 45-year career, he broke the story of desperado John Dillinger's escape from jail, was sued for \$3 million over a book he co-authored with gangland character Roger Touhy and was indicted—but never tried—for posing as a federal agent to obtain a transcript of a Chicago police captain's testimony before a congressional committee. Mr. Brennan's revelations then—in 1960—contributed to the defeat of the Democratic state ticket.

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Israeli Arabs Denied Return To Old Homes

Christians Barred From Border Villages

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (UPI).—About 500 Christian Arabs staged a sit-in at a church in the Lebanese border village of Berem today, demanding government permission to return there to live, witnesses said. Premier Golda Meir said return was impossible.

The Maronite church, where the demonstrators held their protest is the only building in Berem still completely intact. Most of the buildings have been demolished or at least partially destroyed.

At about the same time as the demonstration, Greek Catholic Archbishop Joseph Raya met with Mrs. Meir in her Jerusalem office in an attempt to get permission for the Christian Arabs to return to Berem and neighboring Irtik.

The Arabs had been evicted from both villages in the green hills of northern Israel during the 1948 war. The government has barred their return on grounds of security, and the former residents have been agitating recently for permission to return. They now live in Galilee.

The premier once more clarified that the government was prepared to do all it could to rehabilitate the former residents of Berem and Irtik, but return to their villages was impossible. The government press office said in a statement following Mrs. Meir's meeting with the archbishop.

"I was very, very disappointed—I cried," Archbishop Raya said after his meeting with Mrs. Meir.

The sit-in at Berem followed

Libya Sets Terms to Halt Aid to IRA

BEIRUT, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Libya will end its aid to Irish revolutionaries if Britain holds a referendum on the future of Northern Ireland, a Libyan Foreign Ministry statement said today.

In a dispatch from Tripoli, the Middle East News Agency quoted the statement as saying: "With the holding of a referendum, Libya would end its aid to the Irish people."

"The responsibility will be theirs. If the people vote with Britain, Libya would not like to be more Irish than the Irish themselves."

Libyan head of state Muammar Qadhafi declared last June that Libya was supplying weapons to the Irish Republican Army.

by 24 hours a demonstration in the village by about 100 Christian Arabs who tried to move furniture into four buildings. The Israel Land Authority, which owns the property, complained to police who arrested 20 of the demonstrators for trespassing. Several police were wounded slightly.

Mrs. Meir told Archbishop Raya the former residents were given the choice of living in government buildings, grants or permits to build their own homes, the press office statement said.

4 Warehouses Burn

ANTWERP, Belgium, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Fire swept through four warehouses in this port city today, destroying some 30,000 bales of jute and cotton, police reported. The blaze was believed to have been started by lightning.

Earth, Venus Play Ping-Pong With a Planetoid Called Toro

By George Gelze

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 8.—A planetoid called Toro is being batted back and forth like a ping pong ball between Earth and Venus, making it, in a sense, a moon of the two planets, University of California scientists here have discovered.

For several centuries, Toro's eccentric orbit around the sun has been governed by the gravitational pull of Earth and then, for several more centuries, Venus has exerted the greater influence on it.

In that sense, according to Gustaf Arrhenius, a professor at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Toro can be considered alternately a moon of Earth and a moon of Venus.

The planetoid, only one mile wide and 1 1/2 miles long, was discovered in 1948, but until now it had been thought to be merely a chunk of interplanetary debris going around the sun in a particularly eccentric orbit.

"Astronomical Fossil"
Prof. Arrhenius said that instead, it is a "living astronomical fossil," a survivor of the many small satellites that orbited the larger planets when the solar system was in its formative stages.

Toro comes closest to the earth every eight years and today was at the closest place in the cycle, 12.5 million miles away. It can be seen only through high-powered telescopes. A signal was bounced off it today from Goldstone Radio Observatory in the Mojave Desert.

Toro's orbit is vast and elliptical, reaching out beyond the solar orbit of Mars but not affected noticeably by the gravitational pull of that planet, Prof. Arrhenius said yesterday. He said computers had been

used to figure out the immensely complicated orbit of Toro.

Sample Period

The computers calculated a period of 1,220 years, from AD 1580 to AD 2800, as a sample period to show how Toro is tossed back and forth between Venus and Earth.

"In the few centuries immediately prior to 1580, Toro was locked in on Venus," Prof. Arrhenius said.

"From 1580 to 2200, it has been and will be locked in on Earth."

"Then the governing planet will become Venus again in 2200, the earth again in 2350, Venus again in 2600," he said.

"Calculations have not been extended before 1580 or after 2800."

Toro was discovered in 1948 by astronomer C.A. Wittman, who described it as "an object with extraordinary motion."

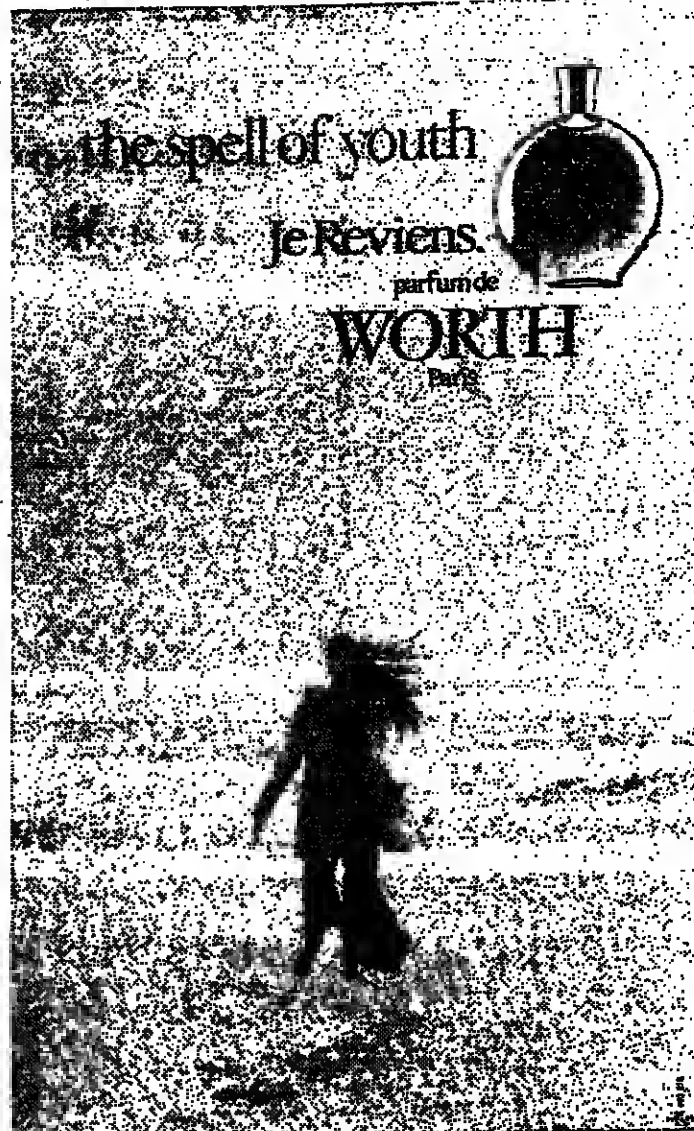
Prof. Arrhenius and a colleague suggested that originally the earth had had several moons, as Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus do, but that they were swept up by the existing moon.

Toro appears to be one of the original moons that escaped the pull of the present moon.

(© Los Angeles Times)

Israelis Accused

BEIRUT, Aug. 8 (UPI).—For the second consecutive day Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace today, the Palestine News Agency said. Two Israeli aircraft at 8:45 a.m. (0545 GMT) buzzed the Nabatieh refugee camp near the Mediterranean port of Sidon and then overflew the central sector of the border area, the agency said.



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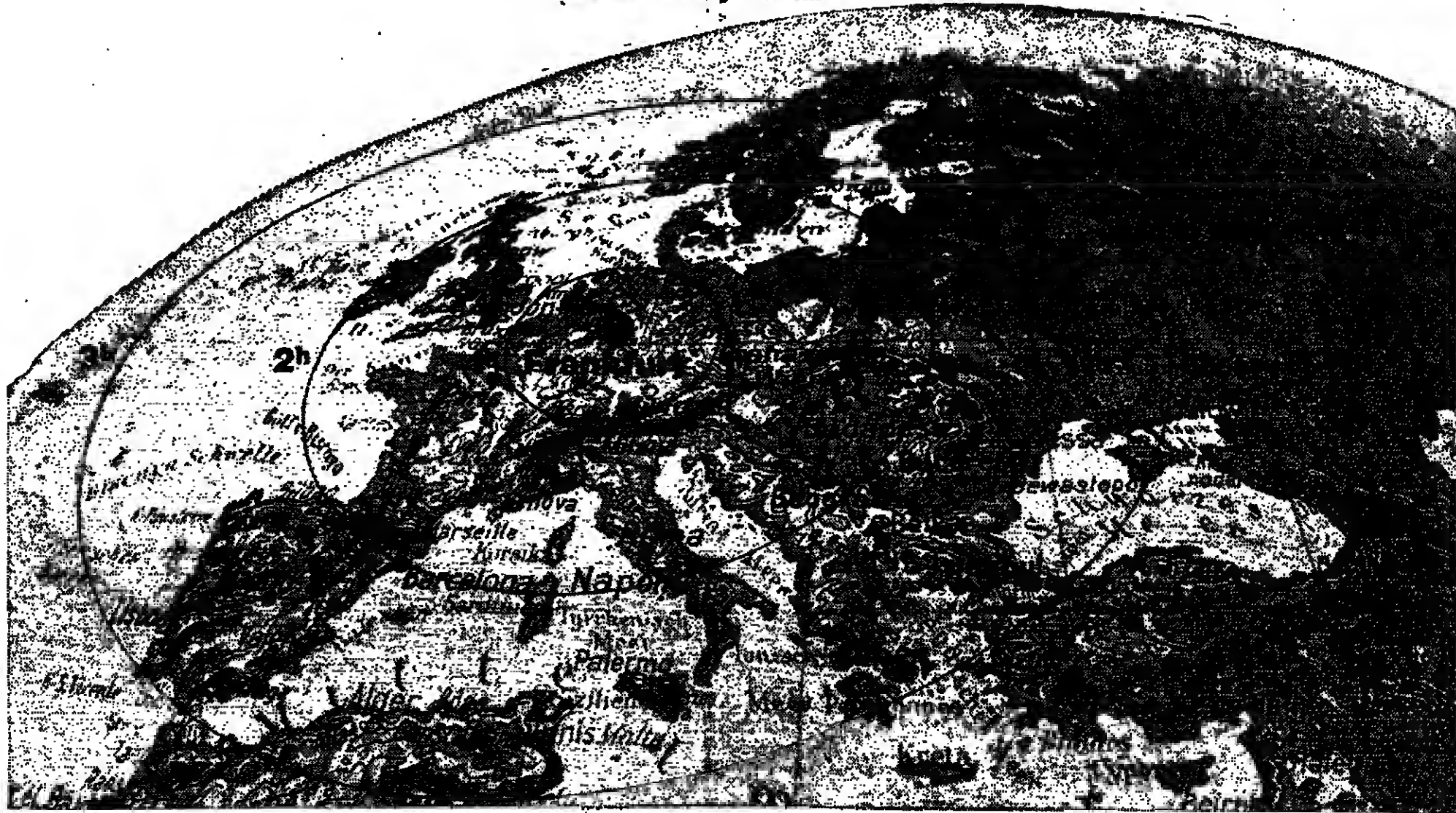
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Page 7

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

NYSE Winning Streak
Ends, Dow Drops 0.68

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Traders on the New York Stock Exchange basically played a waiting game today as some high-quality and high-price glamour issues rose to new peaks while the general trend was flat.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, down nearly 4 at noon, closed off 0.68 at 852.44, after chalking up five successive gains and an advance of more than 23 points.

Record prices were posted by such glamour issues as Xerox, up 4 1/4 to 171 1/2; ARA Services, up 2 1/4 to 181 1/4; and Eastman Kodak, up 1 5/8 to 141 3/8.

Coming Glass Works, registering its best price of the year, moved up 4 1/4 to 261 1/4 after climbing 9 1/2 yesterday.

This sort of movement underscores continuing demand for some prominent growth stocks on the part of pension funds, banks and foreign investors. Meanwhile, some Wall Street analysts are waiting—with growing impatience—for a surge that could provide for cyclical stocks in an improving economy.

Given the market's uncertain turn of mind, individual issues marched to their own corporate drummers, with earnings often playing the tune. Morse Shoe, the biggest percentage loser on the Big Board, fell 1 1/2 to 11 3/8. The company reported substantially lower profits for the latest six months.

Fleetwood Enterprises rose 3 1/4 to 38. Management reported a sharp gain in quarterly sales and said that earnings—to be released later this month—are expected to show a good increase.

Along with other mobile-home stocks, Fleetwood had seen selling pressure in the two previous sessions. The industry's trade group, in another development, revised upward its forecast of 1972 shipments.

Winnebago Industries, a producer of motor homes that shared the recent weakness of mobile-home issues, rebounded 2 1/8 to 35 1/4.

Holiday Inns, the volume leader, eased 3/4 to 42 3/8. Less than two weeks ago, shares of the nation's largest lodging chain plunged 7 1/2 in one day in response to a decline in June-quarter earnings.

Prices were irregularly lower in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index dipped 0.01 to 26.89.

Ryan Homes gave up 1 3/8 to 26 1/8 but Lafayette Radio gained 7 5/8 to 24 3/8. It has accelerated its store opening program.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index slipped 0.59 to 136.50.

The Federal Reserve Bank was the major factor in the government market, buying Treasury bills and coupon issues. The one-year bill dropped eight basis points and the three-month bill fell about six basis points. But its coupon buying apparently

went a long way toward turning the market around. Coupons, which opened with losses of 1/32 to 2/32, closed the day up 1/32 to 4/32.

The corporate bond market rose 1/8 to 1 1/8.

The Saffra offer would be in competition with a proposed tender offer of Standard Prudential Corp., a diversified bank holding company that seeks 51 percent of the bank.

As an individual rather than a corporation, Mr. Saffra is not covered by state or federal law governing transfers of control of banks. Mr. Albright's statement said the proposal for a talk with the Swiss banker was in the form of a "request."

He said his statement concerning his desire for additional information "should not reflect in any way upon the integrity of any of those making tender offers in this matter."

However, he said, "both under general supervisory authority and specific legislation, I have the responsibility to make certain that any significant change in control of ownership of a New York State bank will in no way impair the conduct of the business of the bank or adversely affect its depositors, creditors or stockholders."

Japanese Banks Buy Into Barclays

Three Japanese banks have bought shareholdings worth approximately £800,000 in Britain's largest bank, Barclays, as part of their drive to form closer links with their counterparts abroad. Barclays said that Mitsui Bank had bought 100,000 shares, Sanwa Bank 50,000 and Industrial Bank of Japan 10,000 for nearly £5 each.

Texaco Euroloan Withdrawn

The \$80-million Euroloan originally scheduled by Texaco for June and subsequently postponed has been withdrawn. The planned offering was for \$40 million of 15-year, 7 3/4 percent bonds and \$40 million of five-year, 7 1/4 percent notes. Market sources say the decision to withdraw the offering was almost certainly motivated by non-market factors. They point out that given the current strength of the secondary market, a first-class borrower such as Texaco would now have little difficulty coming to market.

Akzo Accepts Tenders for Akzona Inc.

Akzo of the Netherlands has accepted 900,000 shares of common stock of Akzona Inc. tendered pursuant to its offer which expired Monday night. The purchase will increase Akzo's beneficial holding of its U.S. affiliate to about 65 percent from about 51 percent. Some 1.7 million shares were tendered at the offering price of \$33 a share.

China Buys More Trident

Hawker Siddeley Group has sold a further 50 Trident fighters to China. The order with

spares is worth around \$23 million. Just under a year ago Hawker Siddeley won an order for six Tridents from China. The new deal comes only two weeks after China placed an order for two Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliners.

Marathon Takes Over Clydebank

A Texan takeover of a bankrupt Glasgow shipyard was clinched late Monday night when union opposition to a new labor agreement collapsed just an hour before the entire deal might have been called off. Houston-based Marathon Manufacturing had warned that its takeover of the bankrupt Clydebank shipyard would stop unless the agreement were signed by midnight. Marathon wants to convert the yard to construct oil rigs and says it has orders worth \$50 million waiting. Only one of nine unions employed at the yard—the boilermakers—held out against the agreement, saying it did not give its members their traditionally larger bonuses than other workers. But they signed, saying it was due "only to the circumstances we find ourselves in with Marathon."

Rohr, Plessey Form Unit

Plessey Inc., a U.S. subsidiary of Britain's Plessey Co., and Rohr Industries have reached a definitive agreement to form Rohr Plessey Corp., a new company specializing in the automation of letter and bulk mail handling with an order backlog in excess of \$10 million. Rohr Plessey, 62.5 percent-owned by Rohr, will merge the existing letter and mail handling operations of the parent companies, assuming responsibility for contracts previously awarded the two firms.

Trade Chief Urges Japan Raise Imports

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Japan should make emergency imports of military hardware, air-buses, and helicopters to reduce its trade surplus with the United States, Minister of International Trade and Industry Yasuhiro Nakasone said today.

For this purpose, and to stimulate economic recovery, the government should make loans and investments worth 200 billion to 300 billion yen, he said.

These would be in addition to loans and investments totaling 267 billion yen (about \$87 million), approved by the cabinet today to build up the social infrastructure.

Mr. Nakasone said he hopes the council of ministers would meet to decide on the question of emergency imports before Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka meets President Nixon in Hawaii on Aug. 31.

Meanwhile, Japan's Economic Planning Agency said business conditions here are continuing to improve.

The agency said the mining and industrial production index in June increased 0.7 percent from the previous month, due particularly to the increased output of air conditioners, non-ferrous metal goods and rubber articles.

5.9 Percent Growth Rate
TOKYO, Aug. 8 (AP-JP).—Japan's economy grew by 5.9 percent in real terms in the year ended last March 31, down sharply from the prior year's 9.5 percent growth, the Economic Planning Agency reported today. It had estimated the figure last month at 5.7 percent.

The agency said Japan's gross national product (GNP) for the year was \$1,452 billion yen. At the average exchange rate of 345 yen to one dollar, it amounted to about \$4,212 billion, the agency said.

WU Announces Satellite System

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Western Union Corp. (WU) said today it has contracted to buy three satellites for its domestic system from Hughes Aircraft Co. at a cost of \$50.71 million, with additional payments to be made when satellites are in orbit.

The first satellite is to be delivered within 18 months and the others at three-month intervals thereafter. WU expects to have a satellite in operation before mid-1974.

E.D. Kilburn, WU president, said the company plans seven earth stations.

Profits Rise Outpaces Sales At IT&T in Quarter, Half

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—International Telephone & Telegraph profits rose 31.5 percent in the second quarter on a 15.2 percent rise in revenue, the giant conglomerate reported today. Half-year profits rose 23.5 percent on a 16.2 percent increase in turnover.

Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 2,069.7 1,796.5
Profits (millions) 144.83 110.01
Per Share 1.17 0.90
Per Share (diluted) 1.15 0.88

First Half
Revenue (millions) 3,991.3 3,433.6
Profits (millions) 241.12 192.08
Per Share 1.55 1.25
Per Share (diluted) 1.53 1.25

The figures for this year include an extraordinary gain of \$2.82 million, or 18 cents a share, from the sale of 23 percent of its holding in Avis.

Lockheed Profits Up
BURLINGAME, Calif., Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Lockheed Aircraft net operating profit rose 40 percent in the second quarter despite a 38 percent drop in sales and remained stable for the first half on a 30.3 percent decline in turnover.

Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 670.1 980.0
Profits (millions) 4.5 8.0
Per Share 0.37 0.26
First Half
Revenue (millions) 1,170.1 1,680.0
Profits (millions) 7.8 7.5
Per Share 0.67 0.66

The company said 1972 net income for the first half excludes an extraordinary gain of \$2.82 million, or 18 cents a share, from the sale of 23 percent of its holding in Avis.

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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How Did Its Illness Escape Public?

SEC Pennsy Study Outlines
Gimmicks Used to Hide Facts

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—The former management of the Penn Central railroad—using deceptive accounting devices and issuing a constant flow of optimistic reports—conducted a deliberate campaign to hide the seriousness of its own financial condition from the public.

That is the conclusion that the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) reached after investigating the railroad's bankruptcy for nearly two years, collecting 35,000 pages of documents and testimony. The documents of 150 financial institu-

tions. The 688-page report was issued yesterday.

"The public was being fed misleading information on a virtually continuous basis," the report said.

Since going bankrupt in June, 1970—less than 2 1/2 years after the initial merger of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads—the Penn Central has been the subject of a series of detailed studies by government agencies. Much of what appeared in the SEC report has come out before.

But the SEC study, for the first time, attempts to explain one of the fundamental questions of the Penn Central debacle: How did such a giant corporation—handling at least 20 percent of the nation's total rail freight, and closely regulated by a government agency (the Interstate Commerce Commission)—slump into bankruptcy so suddenly without prior warning from either government officials or leaders of the nation's financial community?

In summary form, this is what the SEC staff adopted:

● The Penn Central's top management adopted a deliberate strategy—including pressure on its own accountants (and the outside independent accounting firm, Peat, Marwick & Co.)—to use every opportunity to inflate the company's reported income and understate its expenses. Thus, the company was able to show paper profits for all of 1968 and half of 1969, while the railroad was actually suffering a massive loss of cash—eventually more than \$700 million between February, 1968, (the date of merger) and the bankruptcy.

● Top Penn Central officials publicly portrayed the merger in glowing terms, speaking optimistically of huge savings in future operating costs. Meanwhile, a series of internal memoranda and documents clearly showed that the executives knew that the merger was in serious trouble.

● Penn Central directors made little or no effort to change management policies, or to assure that there was adequate public disclosure of the railroad's troubles.

● Outside financial advisers to the railroad often failed to recognize the Penn Central's problems adequately, and when there were clear signs of danger, made little attempt to inform potential investors of the high risks. The report was particularly critical of Goldman, Sachs & Co., a New York investment house which sold commercial paper to the railroad for the first time.

Mr. Goldman, Sachs learned of the Penn Central's critical problems in early 1970, but, although it liquidated its own position in Penn Central commercial paper, failed to give adequate warning to other investors.

● Penn Central escaped the SEC's public disclosure rules—requiring a company to give an accurate picture of its own financial condition before issuing new securities—because of an exemption for firms regulated by the ICC.

Typical of the accounting practices that the SEC staff criticized was a real estate transaction concluded in June, 1969—the sale of Six Flags Over Texas, an amusement park owned by Great Southwest, a subsidiary of a company owned by Penn Central.

The amusement park was sold for \$40 million but, under the sales agreement, the buyers initially paid less than \$6 million (\$1.5 million in down payment, plus \$3.5 million of prepaid interest on the outstanding balance, which, in essence, was loaned to the buyers).

To the buyers, the main attraction of this arrangement was the deductibility of these prepaid interest charges from federal income taxes, the SEC staff said. Penn Central, though it did not realize the \$40 million in cash, recorded the entire sales as income and showed a \$27.5 million "profit."

With transactions like this, the SEC staff charged, Penn Central was able to cover up—or minimize—the huge losses resulting from railroad operations.

British Biggest Bubbly Buyers

PARIS, Aug. 8 (AP-JP).—Britain was the biggest buyer of French champagne last year, importing 1,374,485 bottles. U.S. customers bought only 3,748,788 bottles, or 780,880 fewer than the year before.

The drop meant that the United States slipped to fourth place on France's export list, which has prompted producers to hire a research organization to find out why.

Italy was second biggest market and Belgium was third. In all, champagne was exported to 141 countries last year, with 84 bottles going to No. 141—Sudan.

Philips' Licenses, Joins Ford in Stirling Engine

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. said today it has obtained an exclusive license for the Stirling external combustion heat engine from Philips of the Netherlands.

General Motors had a license for more than a decade and abandoned the program, concluding there was no future for the engine in automotive applications.

Ford said it obtained an exclusive world-wide license from Philips for car, truck, tractor, bus, military vehicle, industrial and surface vessel Stirling engines and a non-exclusive license for all other Stirling engines.

"Both licenses are subject to rights reserved for certain European countries," Ford said.

Ford said "an initial three-year development program of a seven-year plan already has commenced with Philips to design and build experimental Stirling engines for testing by Ford. The agreement provides that Ford may terminate its participation in the program at certain points if technical objectives are not met."

The engine can run on virtually any fuel, Ford said.

Laboratory tests conducted by Philips have demonstrated that the engine has a potential for very low emissions and noise level, and it shows promise for improvements over current automobile engines in comparable performance levels, Ford added.

"However, much remains to be done to develop the potential and to establish durability, reliability, and manufacturability, and to insure reasonable cost."

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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(Continued on next page)

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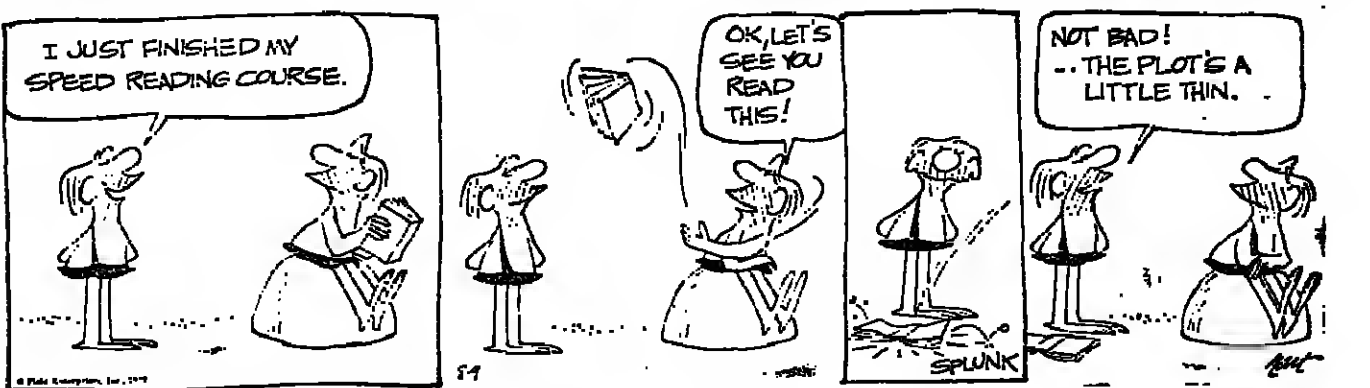
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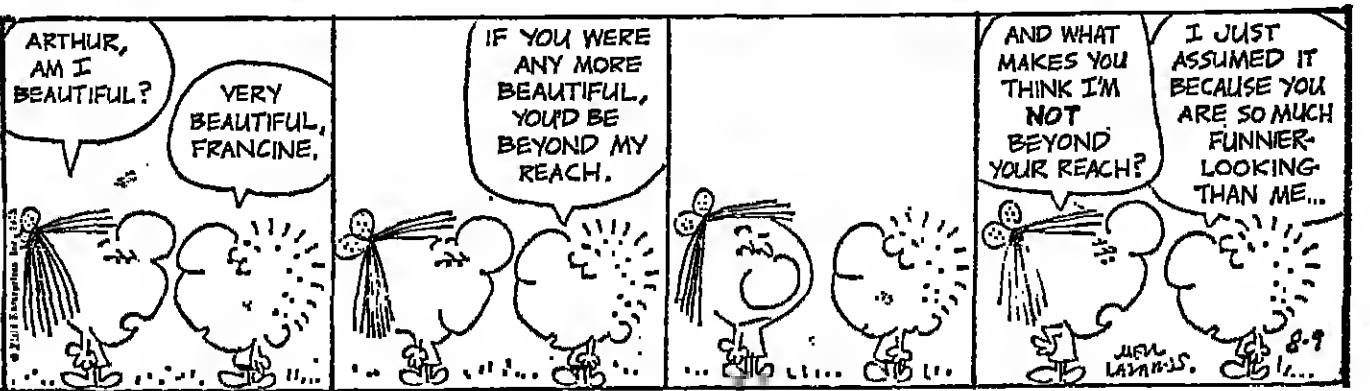
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BEETLE BAILEY



MIS PEACH



Win on Fluke Homer ined Berra Sees Failure in 13th

By Joseph Durso

8 (NYT).—Fresh from the Hall of Fame, which means of the past, Yogi Berra returned to the sent last night and watched his New York Mets in Cardinals, 3-2, in 13 innings.

but he watched them lose it on a looping fly Ted Sizemore that fell in front of Glenn Jones ring for a shoestring catch while the ball bounced inside the park home run.

of the barrier met for Berra, even during a double because the Mets had tied the game of a pitching duel between the Cards' Bob Seaver. And then Tom McGraw pitched four days in relief of Seaver before Sizemore lifted a home run left field, leading off the 13th.

s not only fell down but also lost his footing as the ball skidded along the artificial turf while Sizemore circled the bases.

Sizemore, who had hit only one home run all season, was around third by the time Glenn retrieved the ball at the base of the wall and he scored without even drawing a throw.

"I was fooled by the pitch," Sizemore said later. "He threw a screwball and I was way out in front of it and just pushed it into left field."

The still hasn't touched third base," McGraw complained, but he lost both the argument and the game even though he fingered on the field trying to appeal his case to the umpires.

It was the first matchup of the season for Seaver and Gibson, who had pitched to seven decisions against each other over the last six years, with Seaver winning four of them. But as they worked last night, Seaver started with a four-game losing streak while Gibson had won 12 of his last 13.

Reds 3, Braves 1
At Cincinnati, Joe Morgan and Denis Menke hit three-run homers to power the Reds to a 3-1 victory over Atlanta, and "spoil" Eddie Mathews' debut as the Braves' manager. Jim McElhiney went the route for the Reds, notching his fifth victory against five losses while scattering nine hits. Mathews replaced the fired Luman Harris yesterday.

Royals 4, A's 2
In the American League, the Royals ended the six-game winning streak of Oakland's Jim Hunter, 4-2, and cut the A's Western Division lead over the idle Chicago White Sox to three games. Hunter, who lost his fifth game in 10, scattered six hits, a 2-0 lead on Joe Rind's left homer going into the fourth in Kansas City when the Royals scored all their runs. Pitcher Dick Drago, hitless in 36 at-bats, singled in the tying run, and Cookie Rojas and Amos Otis followed with run-scoring singles.

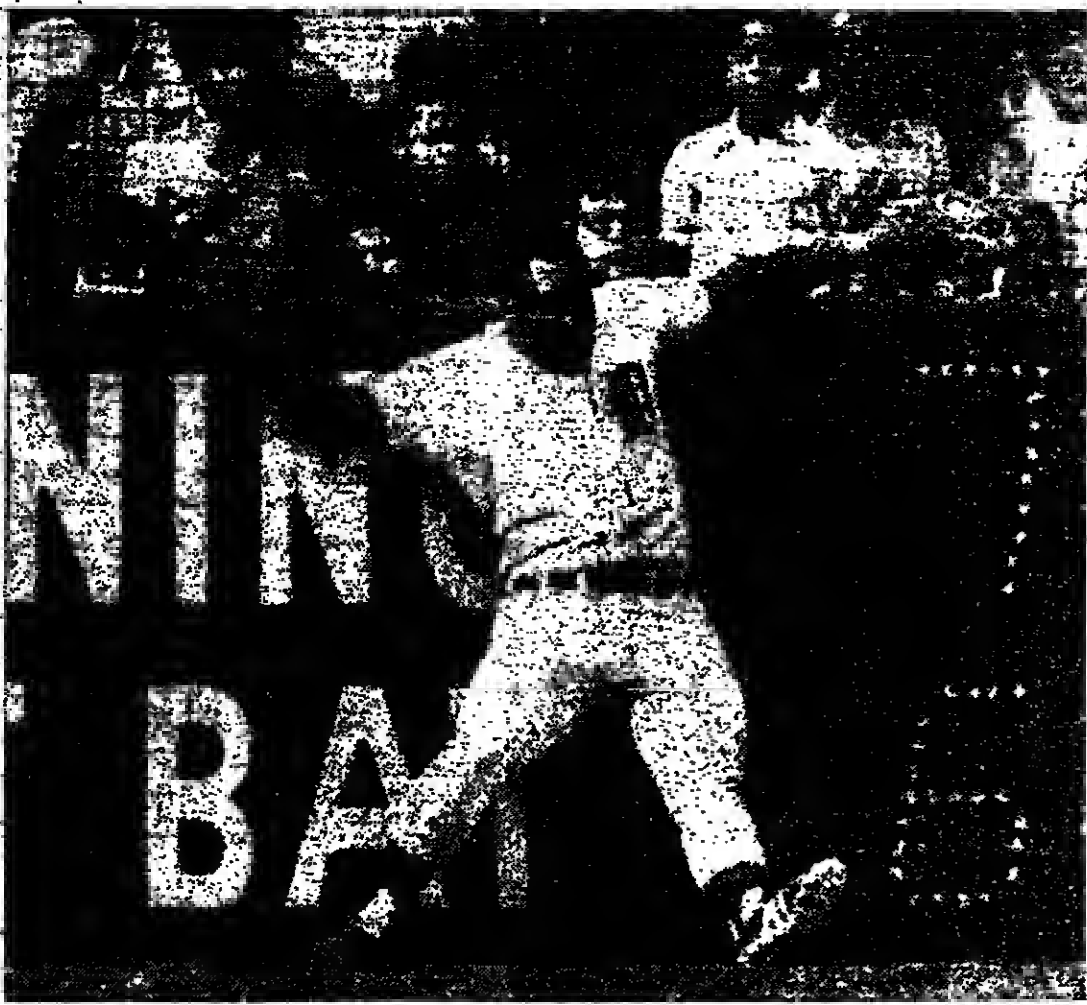
Oracles 5, Red Sox 2
Baltimore cut the Detroit Tigers' lead out to two games by defeating the Brewers, 5-1, in Milwaukee. Mark Belanger's tie-breaking two-run double in the sixth was the key hit as Mike Cuellar won his 11th game.

Indians 6, Red Sox 2
John Brubaker's three-run pinch-hit double off John Newhauser, a relief pitcher, during a four-run eighth gave Cleveland a 6-2 triumph in Boston.

The Scoreboard

ALPINE SKIING—At Thredbo, Australia, Italian Robert Schanidze won his second title series victory in two years when he won the Thredbo Cup Giant Slalom. Schanidze took the title by twenty-eight hundredths of a second from West Germany's Sepp Hochleitner. In the slalom, Schanidze won by 10.7 seconds. Favorite David Zwilling of Austria took a heavy fall in the closing heat of the slalom race. His teammate Robert Schanidze took one of his 100 meters from the lead in the slalom, but missed the final three of 36 gates.

GOLF—At Omaha, Neb., Mickey Walker of England held off a late rally and defeated Jane Stanchbury, 2 and 1, for the women's Trans-Siberian championship.



ON TOP OF THE SCORE—Detroit leftfielder Gates Browns supports himself on scoreboard after catching fly ball in Tiger Stadium.

U.S. Team Looks, Talks Like Winners

By Neil Amdur

OSLO, Aug. 8 (NYT).—A group of Italian journalists, curious over having spotted a few American athletes socializing in a local pub, wondered whether discipline problems had set in on the United States Olympic track and field team.

"We have heard reports of a team meeting and new curfews," one of the journalists said, asking for confirmation of the rumors. "Is this true? You remember, 1960, don't you, when the United States team came here to train and ended up doing poorly in Rome? Maybe the same thing will happen this time, no?"

"Discipline problems?" Steve Prefontaine, the American distance runner, asked when informed of the report. "What discipline problems? Tell the Italians to worry about their own athletes. They need it more than we do."

Less than one month before

the start of the Olympic Games, curiosity has become almost as important as competition in the minds of many athletes, coaches and European journalists getting their first glimpse of many of the American track and field stars.

George Woods, the 305-pound American shot-putter and the silver medalist in Mexico City, wonders if he will have an opportunity to see highly touted East German rivals and also them up in a meet before Munich. Bob Seagren, the Olympic champion in the pole vault, wonders whether he can adjust to another fiberglass pole now that the one that carried him to a world record vault of 18 feet 5 3/4 inches has been outlawed for the games.

A Similar curiosity exists throughout the American squad, from Gerald Tinker, who wonders now how he would do in the 100-meter dash instead of in the relay, to Lee Evans, the Olympic

400-meter winner in 1968, who is just now beginning to find the finishing kick that eluded him during the final American trials last month in Eugene, Ore.

American coaches, who spent most of their time before the 1968 Olympics fretting over proposed boycotts and the politics of protest, now have more technical concerns: Can Dave Wottle regain the form he showed at the United States trials, and who will go where for time-up meets in the coming weeks?

The two-day, pre-Olympic meet held here last week provided the perfect place for the American team to regroup and recover from the layoff after the American trials. All but 11 members of the squad accepted the option of training in Norway in preference to processing out through Washington later this month.

In a few instances, the meet created several new questions: How can Willie Davenport, an Olympic high-jumper champion, false-start twice in a race, or is there any significance to Wayne Collett, who won the 400 at the United States trials, being blitzed by Larry Black on a competing 400-meter relay leg (45.2 seconds to 46.3) when Collett is supposed to be on the No. 1 relay team?

Americans Impressive
In general, however, the American performances were impressive against respectable European opposition. The efforts included Prefontaine's American record in the 3,000 and a personal best by almost 14 seconds from Larry Young, America's premier race walker, in the 10-kilometer walk.

Prefontaine, a 21-year-old from Coos Bay, Ore., will run the 5,000 meters, not the 3,000 in Munich. But the 3,000 is the perfect training race for runners seeking strength and distance runners searching for speed. Thus it was particularly significant to see the University of Oregon junior run a 3,000 faster after a tiring 1,500 the night before (which was the equivalent of a 3:37 mile) than he did fresh in a meet six weeks ago.

And in the case of a long distance runner like Frank Shorter, his 7:51.4 for 3,000 may be a statistic worth noting when the former Yale student begins shopping within his difficult distance double in the 10,000 and marathon.

Then there was Bob Wheeler, a 1,500-meter entry, who recorded a personal best in the 800 by three-tenths of a second in a valuable speed tune-up. In each new race, Wheeler, the Duke University sophomore from Timonium, Md., moves closer to becoming a genuine threat for at least a spot in the 1,500-meter final, if not a long-shot medal possibility.

Such success should not be construed as a blanket endorsement of the American team, which is still training for its larger assignment later this month.

Hart Looks Sharp
But when Eddie Hart, a 100-meter entry, can whip a 200-meter field that includes Pietro Mennea of Italy and Don Quarrie of Jamaica, Hart's chances in the 100 are enhanced.

American coaches, naturally, are reluctant to extend such immediate success into long-term optimism. But, clearly, their mood is geared more toward keeping this group of athletes psychologically satisfied during the delicate period of adjustment.

Hours after the meet had concluded, the coaches took off for an official party while many of the athletes joined in serenading neighboring dorms on the large hotel complex in the city's suburbs with a medley of songs, ranging from "Michael Row the Boat Ashore" to "We Shall Overcome."

The mood among the athletes seemed fresh and vibrant, a contrast to the serious, somber days of 1968. But then, as one coach noted today, "When these guys start thinking gold, you'll see them scurrying on a different game face for Munich."

IOC Backs Rhodesia For Games Bonn Withholds Identity Cards

MUNICH, Aug. 8 (AP).—Olympic Games identity cards for visa-free entry into West Germany are being withheld from Rhodesian athletes pending a decision on the team's status for the Munich Summer Games, Olympic organizers said today.

In line with a request by the West German government, the organizers are consulting the International Olympic Committee on the question of Rhodesia's participation in the Games, which open Aug. 26, press spokesman Hans Klein said.

But Avery Brundage, IOC president, reaffirmed today the IOC's decision to allow Rhodesian participation in Munich, the organizers reported.

In a telephone conversation today with organization committee president Will Daume, Brundage "declared very firmly that the IOC considers its decision on Rhodesia of last September valid and the Munich organizers must carry it out," Klein said.

Highly placed Olympic sources indicated that Brundage's statement clears the way for the entry of Rhodesian athletes into West Germany and their participation in the Games.

Meanwhile, a two-man delegation from the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, led by secretary-general Jean-Claude Ganga, will meet today with Daume on the Rhodesian question. The African group has said it will reserve its position on Olympic participation by member countries until the two officials report back to the council.

The officials are expected to press for Rhodesia to be barred from the Games unless she takes part as a British colony as she did in the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo.

The IOC approved Rhodesian participation on condition that athletes representing the regime that broke ties with Britain over racial questions march behind the Union Jack and play the British anthem at Games ceremonies.

The British oppose Rhodesian presence at the Games on the basis of United Nations sanctions. Olympic officials in Kiel, however, were unable to explain how four Rhodesian yachtsmen were admitted to West Germany. The four white men are living in the Olympic village.

Unofficial reports said they had been taking part in sailing competitions in Denmark and traveled to Kiel by water. They have been given Olympic identity cards since their arrival so they can use the Olympic village and other installations.

There are no strict immigration controls on any West German border and in many places, travelers cross without even being asked to show their passports.

U.S. Swim Team For Olympics

100-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Jerry Heinen, John Murphy.
200-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Steve Goss, John Murphy.
400-Meter Freestyle—Tom McCreary, Rick Demott, Steve Goss.
800-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
1,600-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Rick Demott, Steve Goss.
3,200-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
4,800-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
6,400-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
8,000-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
9,600-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
11,200-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
12,800-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
14,400-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
16,000-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
17,600-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
19,200-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
20,800-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
22,400-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
24,000-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
25,600-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
27,200-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
28,800-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
30,400-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
32,000-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
33,600-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
35,200-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
36,800-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
38,400-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.
40,000-Meter Freestyle—Mark Spitz, Doug Nott, Mike Burton.

Divine Right Is Help To Sports Promoters

"Divine right of kings is the belief that monarchs get their right to rule directly from God, rather than from the consent or wish of their subjects. According to this belief, it is up to God to punish a wicked king. So for as the people are concerned, 'the king can do no wrong.' This idea was of its height in England during the reign of the Stuarts and in France during the reign of Louis XIV. The first blow at divine right was the execution of the English king, Charles I, in 1649. The French Revolution completely repudiated the belief, and asserted the doctrine that the right to rule came from the people. But the divine-right doctrine lasted long after that time. It was asserted in the early 1900s by the German Emperor, Wilhelm II, as King of Prussia, and by Czar Nicholas II of Russia."

—THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA.

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—It was, no doubt, a mere oversight that the author neglected to add: "It is espoused today by owners of franchises in professional sports leagues that have been in existence two years or longer."

Chances are George Halas, Charles Finley and Weston Adams have little more in common than do Frank Sinatra and Representative Claude Pepper, yet in one respect they do see eye to eye. As proprietors, respectively, of the Chicago Bears, Oakland Athletics and Boston Bruins, each believes that he is an outright owner of his game and the people who play it for him, and that it is a crime against nature for any competitor to draw a breath of the air which the Almighty entrusted to him. It is primarily to enunciate this principle that owners employ commissioners in baseball, football, basketball or hockey. Thus:

"Let them get themselves a football first," said Edmer Layden, the commissioner of the National Football League, when asked what he thought of a new league called the All-America Conference.

"You don't play with people who sue you," said Pete Rozelle, Layden's successor once removed, when there was public demand for an all-star game between the NFL and the rival American Football League.

Kilkenny Cats

"Are we supposed to go to bed with these people?" asks Clarence Campbell, president of the National Hockey League, referring to the World Hockey Association.

In an interview over a Boston television station, Campbell was being pressed to explain why players like Bobby Hull, Derek Sanderson and Gerry Cheevers would not be allowed to represent Canada in a forthcoming Olympics with the Soviet Union. He tried several transparently phony excuses, realized he was fooling nobody and finally came out with it: "Are we supposed to go to bed with these people?"

"These people" make up the WHA, which has laid out millions of dollars to induce players like Hull, Cheevers and Sanderson to jump the NHL. Public attention will be concentrated on the matches with Russia, and the entrenched interests that Campbell represents are not going to provide a showcase for "defectors."

The Bruins have filed breach-of-contract suits to keep Cheevers and Sanderson from jumping, and the Chicago Black Hawks are expected to go to court to retain Hull. NHL lawyers contend that because hockey contracts for last season do not expire until Oct. 1, the players are violating valid contracts and not just option clauses, as would be the case with baseball players who jumped between seasons.

However, the wording of their contracts may differ, the hockey people have precisely the same view as baseball, football and basketball people regarding their divine right to a monopoly. In this respect, thinking has not changed since 1861 when the Cincinnati Red Stockings, heaved out of the National League for profaning the Sabbath and selling booze in their park, created the American Association and set off the first of baseball's many wars. Invariably these quarrels are settled, when only the tails of the Kilkenny cats remain.

Bowie and Charley

Two other alterations may be worthy of comment. After licking his injured feelings for three months, Bowie Kuhn says he has fined and "personally reprimanded" Finley for telling the baseball commissioner to go fry his ears last spring when Kuhn buried into the Oakland club's salary dispute with Vida Blue.

Though Finley's tactics did not endear him to Blue, he was dead right in his defiance of Kuhn. The commissioner of baseball does nothing for the dignity of his office when he gets down in the dirt to haggle with a player over salary. Bob Seagren, the pole vaulter, is justifiably upset over the International Amateur Athletic Federation's action in outlawing Seagren's fiberglass stick just a month before the Olympics. To be fair, the IAAF should throw out all fiberglass jobs, all aluminum, all bamboo, and get back to basic principles, meaning the good old hickory clothes pole.

Austrian Kick Wins for Saints

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Rookie Tom Linhart, an Austrian import, kicked a nine-yard field goal with nine seconds left to play last night to give the New Orleans Saints a 13-10 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles in a National Football League exhibition game.

Linhart, signed in Austria by Saints' coach J.D. Roberts, kicked the winning point only seconds after the Eagles' fans booted

On the 13th try, Bob Gresham booted five yards and then tried for three and two yards to put Linhart in line for the kick.

The Eagles set up the Saints' winning points when rookie Pat Gibbs fumbled a fair catch on a punt and the Saints' third-round draft choice, Tom Myers, recovered on the Eagle 25. Ken Strong carried for two yards. On the next play, Manning was stopped for a one-yard loss, but Eagles' defensive tackle Lionel Antwine was called for the personal foul that moved the Saints to the 12-yard line and set off the booting.

Linhart, who had missed a 27-yard field goal attempt in the second quarter, kicked a 20-yarder in the third period for the Saints' first points.

Chargers Trade
Domres to Colts

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The San Diego Chargers traded quarterback Marty Domres to the Baltimore Colts yesterday for a 1973 first-round draft choice and tight end John Andrews.

Domres, a Columbia graduate, was the Charger's No. 1 draft choice in 1969. He played four seasons as backup to quarterback John Elway. He had not signed his 1972 contract and told coach Harland Sware he wanted to be traded.

Andrews, 6-foot-3 and 225 pounds, tatted with Baltimore last year. He was a No. 5 draft choice of the Colts from Indiana. Backing up Elway now will be Wayne Clark from United States International University.

Football Deals
NATIONAL LEAGUE

HOUSTON—Waived Dave Ure, Colorado center, and Randy Logan, Florida State offensive guard.
LOS ANGELES—Acquired Jerry Brown, rookie cornerback, who was released by San Francisco.
NEW ENGLAND—Acquired Willie Brown, defensive back, from Baltimore on waivers. Waived Clark Ross, tight end, in the 1972 season. North-east Oklahoma, defensive back, and Henry Matthews, Michigan State running back, to test squad.
PITTSBURGH—Traded Dennis Onkowitz, linebacker, to Denver for future draft choice.
OFF LOSERS—Signed Bobby Moore, Oregon wide receiver, No. 1 draft choice.
SAN DIEGO—Signed Tim Rostovitch, linebacker.

Jipcho Out of Games

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 8 (AP).—Ben Jipcho, considered a strong prospect for a gold medal in the 3,000-meter steeplechase at the Munich Olympic Games, has said he is withdrawing because of a leg injury.

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Latin America \$1,600.00 \$3,200.00	Latin America \$1,600.00 \$3,200.00
Middle East \$1,700.00 \$3,400.00	Middle East \$1,700.00 \$3,400.00
Africa \$1,800.00 \$3,600.00	Africa \$1,800.00 \$3,600.00
Asia \$1,900.00 \$3,800.00	Asia \$1,900.00 \$3,800.00
Australia \$2,000.00 \$4,000.00	Australia \$2,000.00 \$4,000.00
South America \$2,100.00 \$4,200.00	South America \$2,100.00 \$4,200.00
Europe (air) \$2,200.00 \$4,400.00	Europe (air) \$2,200.00 \$4,400.00
Japan (air) \$2,300.00 \$4,600.00	Japan (air) \$2,300.00 \$4,600.00
Latin America (air) \$2,400.00 \$4,800.00	Latin America (air) \$2,400.00 \$4,800.00
Middle East (air) \$2,500.00 \$5,000.00	Middle East (air) \$2,500.00 \$5,000.00
Africa (air) \$2,600.00 \$5,200.00	Africa (air) \$2,600.00 \$5,200.00
Asia (air) \$2,700.00 \$5,400.00	Asia (air) \$2,700.00 \$5,400.00
Australia (air) \$2,800.00 \$5,600.00	Australia (air) \$2,800.00 \$5,600.00
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Observer

Many Are Summoned

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—As all mankind knows by now, it was higher obligation to family that dissuaded Senators Kennedy and Muskie from accepting Sen. George McGovern's invitation to become the Democratic candidate for vice-president.

The reasons others gave for rejecting it are not so well known. Here are a few:

● Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey—Humphrey told McGovern that he was flattered by the offer but that, having already been vice-president, he knew too well what the office required of a man. In view of his distaste for public speaking, Humphrey said, he did not think he was qualified for the job.

● Sen. Mike Mansfield—The Senate majority leader told McGovern he would love to run, but unfortunately he had a prior engagement.

● Sen. Walter Mondale—Mondale said he had a prior engagement, too, but would be glad to run next time McGovern needed a vice-presidential candidate and hoped McGovern would give Mrs. Mondale a call far enough in advance of the campaign so that they could make some time available in his schedule.

● Former President Lyndon B. Johnson—After listening to McGovern's offer, Johnson said he would have to have some promises before accepting the nomination. First, McGovern would have to promise not to treat Johnson the

way Johnson—when he was president—had treated Hubert Humphrey. Second, McGovern would have to promise to bring back the conscription from Asia. Third, the special treatment for oil med in the tax law had to be preserved.

Fourth, McGovern would have to make half the space in the White House available to Johnson. Fifth...

● Larry O'Brien—O'Brien said he had always wanted to preside over the Senate. Just the other night, he said, he had told Mrs. O'Brien that listening to the Senate every day would be very broadening to a man's mind, but Mrs. O'Brien had said it would be very flattening. McGovern asked O'Brien to get to the point. O'Brien said it would hurt the ticket if he was the nominee. McGovern, he recalled, had refused to take him as chairman of the Democratic National Committee in July. Spiro Agnew went on, would be sure to tell everybody that McGovern was trying to give the vice-presidency to a man he wouldn't even trust to run up \$5 million in unpaid bills.

● Spiro Agnew—Agnew said he believed McGovern had the wrong number and quickly hung up the telephone.

● Henry Kissinger—Kissinger said he had always wanted to be vice-president so that he could get some sleep. Regrettably, he told McGovern, there were skeletons in his closet. McGovern asked what they were. "You're not McGovern," Kissinger said. "You're Jack Anderson." He hung up and immediately had all his skeletons classified top secret.

Princess Grace Contributes to Tel Aviv School

TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Princess Grace of Monaco made a financial donation to the new film and television department of Tel Aviv University, the school said today.

The former film actress, Grace Kelly, sent the contribution with an accompanying letter to Don Richardson, her former teacher at the American Academy of Theater Arts. The amount of the donation was not disclosed.

Mr. Richardson, who directed American television's "Mission Impossible," "Bonanza" and "The Defenders," immigrated to Israel several months ago. He has joined the academic staff of the university in its new department of film and television.

Princess Grace promised Mr. Richardson in the letter to persuade her friends to contribute to the development of the new department, the university said.

Chinese Treasures

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—An exhibition in Britain of ancient Chinese treasures has been agreed on in principle with the Chinese government, a Foreign Office minister, Anthony Kerwin, announced yesterday. Dates and other details remain to be settled.

Mr. Kerwin said the exhibition would be the first of its kind in Britain. It would include a wide range of ancient Chinese artifacts, including bronzes, ceramics, and jade.

The exhibition is expected to be held at the British Museum. It will run for several months, starting in the autumn.

Tolstoi's Russia in the Heart of Connecticut

By Angela Taylor

SOUTHURY, Conn. (NYT)—The fieldstone chapel with its gilded onion dome and iron over the doorway rests in a shady glen, dwarfed by tall trees.

On the feast of St. Sergius, to whom the chapel is dedicated, women with scarves over their heads and their families stood outside in the clearing with hands folded in prayer. The chapel is small—about 14 feet square—and its interior, with its old hanging lamps and white-washed walls covered with icons, barely accommodated the priest in white and gold robes and the choir singing in Russian.

After the service, there was an outdoor feast with proskhi (meat-filled dumplings), pirog (large meat pies), cutlet (ground beef patties), beet and potato salad, apple fritters and cakes. And wine—no vodka is served when the priest is present and there is no smoking.

The scene might have been lifted out of a novel by Leo Tolstoy and set down among the Connecticut hills where the rivers have such Indian names as Housatonic and Pomperaug and most of the neighbors are Yankees who worship in white churches with tall, pointed steeples.

To outsiders, the colony is known as Russian Village. To the 37 families, whose mailboxes bear such names as Shoopinsky, Yushakoff and Niccolchiff, it is Chistovka, the name it had when Ilya Tolstoy, son of Count Leo Tolstoy, lived there in the 1920s, in a cottage without electricity and running water.

Ilya Tolstoy—whom early settlers recall as looking remarkably like his father—had fled the Bolshevik Revolution for the United States around 1920. On a visit to a translator friend who lived in nearby Woodbury, he saw the land, fell in love with the peacefulness of the surroundings and bought 16 acres on which he built his house.

Ideal Place

One of his first visitors was George Dimitriyev Grebenchikoff, a Siberian writer who had published a novel in Russian about a family named Churnev. Grebenchikoff thought it would be an ideal place to found an artistic haven for the refugee White Russians.

These days, the inhabitants are not sure whether Tolstoy or Grebenchikoff bought the 200 acres on which Russian Village is built. (It was probably not Tolstoy, says Andrei Sedch, managing editor of the 62-year-old Russian-language newspaper, Novoye Russkoye Slovo, which is published in New York. "Tolstoy would not have had the money," Mr. Sedch said. "The Tolstoy family spent money before they had it.") In any case, Grebenchikoff promoted the idea. Since he wrote for the Russian-language paper, he was able to reach other refugee Russians who might want to live in the colony.

Today's Russian Villagers ride in Buicks and dress like Connecticut Yankees. But they speak Russian to each other and have great feasts at Christmas (Russian Christmas is celebrated on Jan. 7), Russian Easter or special days such as the day of St. Sergius, when 65 persons came from as far off as Virginia to attend.

Since the chapel no longer has a resident priest, the villagers call on a Russian monk, Fr. Basil, who lives in a small house on the property. He conducts its summer services. (The chapel is unheated and closed in winter.)



The New York Times. Eugenia Shoopinsky at chapel.



The New York Times. Eugenia Yushakoff.

There are lively rivalries among the women for the title of best cook, but there seems to be a village friendship. One hot day recently, for instance, Kromid Kline, whose father bought Tolstoy's original house, was mowing the lawn of the Gregori Portnovs, who were away in California. Mr. Kline's small blond granddaughter, Victoria Wart, watched him. "I am second generation, she is the fourth," he said.

The colonists have long memories, both of their circuitous journeys to Chistovka and its golden age in the twenties and thirties, when it entertained such renowned visitors as Mikhail Chekhov, the actor nephew of Anton Chekhov, the playwright; Sergei Rachmaninoff, the composer; Vladimir Fokine, the choreographer, and Igor Sikorsky, the aviation engineer, who bought land in the village.

In those days, recalled Mrs. Eugenia Yushakoff, who at 82 is the oldest living

member of the colony, her husband, Ivan, used to play cards with Ilya Tolstoy. Mr. Yushakoff had been a member of the Duma headed by Alexander Kerensky, the assembly which had forced the abdication of the czar, and was itself disbanded by the Bolshevik government.

Mrs. Yushakoff is a widow now and has given up her own home to live with friends. She continues to be a seamstress, the profession she adopted when she and her husband arrived, virtually penniless, in the 1920s.

Her memory is as sharp as her clear blue eyes. It was on the 20th of July in 1927, she said, that the last mail was driven into the house on land the Yushakoffs had bought from Ilya Tolstoy.

"Mikhail Chekhov had an acting company in Ridgefield," she recalled in the room cluttered with a sewing machine and dress-making in progress. "I made the costumes for his 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'"

Mrs. Yushakoff is hesitant about interviews ("all they [interviewers] want to talk about is vodka"), but the Andrew Shoopinsky are more voluble.

Mr. Shoopinsky did not buy his first house in the village until 1948, but he had visited there before and knew its history, so he had his wife.

Eugenia Shoopinsky, who was born in Siberia where her father worked for the trans-Siberian railroad, grew up in Harbin, China, where her father sent his family just before he was jailed.

In 1930, she went off alone to Brazil. "I was only 20 and I arrived with 25 cents," she said in a room and at entertainments—"I even danced a little"—and then married a "Russian gentleman, a businessman," from whom she was later divorced.

In 1946, she came to New York and promptly got a job with the United Nations Secretariat as a Russian typist. "They grabbed anybody who could use a Russian typewriter, even those who typed with two fingers." She is extremely proud of the gold medal given to her by the United Nations for 25 years of service.

Born in Smolensk

She met her husband, who also worked for the United Nations, and they were married in 1950. Mr. Shoopinsky, who was born in Smolensk, had been a lieutenant in the czar's forces and found himself in southern Russia when the White Army collapsed. He made his way through Bulgaria and then to Istanbul where he got a visa to the United States in 1923.

He worked for the Nabisco bakeries, as a house painter, and, as he mastered English, started a kiosk business. Both Shoopinskys are now retired.

Although most of the original house-owners have died, the village has a second generation, like the Kings and their progeny, to carry on the Russian traditions.

Mrs. Shoopinsky tells about the big Easter parties, with big babkas and cheese cakes and cold buffets of meats, but no fish on Easter.

"Nobody eats fish in Russia at Easter," she said. "They are so tired of it after the weeks of Lent," she said.

And they drink vodka, of course. "But not so much like the newspapers say," Mrs. Shoopinsky insisted. "Even the Communists can't drink all that vodka."

PEOPLE: Astronaut Irwin A 'Moon Mission'

"We reached out and touched the face of God and he in turn touched us."

This was how astronaut James R. Irwin described his religious encounter in the lunar highlands during the July 1971 Apollo 15 moonwalk.

"I felt closer to God on the moon than I ever did on earth," Irwin said.

Now, he said, "I want to share this experience with other people."

To accomplish this mission, Irwin, 42, who wants to be called a "moon missionary," has formed a nonprofit foundation called "High Flight," based in Colorado Springs.

The name comes from the title of a poem by the World War II Royal Air Force pilot John Gillespie Magee. A copy of the poem, which speaks of the ecstasy of flight and the far-reaching aspirations of man, went to the moon with the Apollo 15 flight.

A more controversial cargo on that flight was the packet of 400 postal covers carried by Irwin and his two fellow astronauts.

One hundred of the covers were subsequently sold by a German dealer for \$1,500 each. The astronomer had arranged for the profits to go into a trust fund for their children.

When the manned spacecraft center learned of the scheme last May, the astronauts were scrubbed as backup crew for the Apollo 17 flight scheduled for December, 1972.

Irwin, who hopes the scandal will not cloud the effectiveness of his Christian witness, has announced plans to resign from the space agency to take up a career as an evangelist with the Southern Baptist.

Although Irwin said he sensed God's presence on the moon, he said it was not until a month later that he realized he had been called by God to be a missionary. Formerly a Presbyterian, Irwin, after his religious experience on the moon, became a Southern Baptist because of the denomination's aggressive witnessing faith.

Irwin's High Flight foundation will not cloud the effectiveness of his Christian witness, he said. The foundation will receive from speaking engagements and radio and television appearances arranged by the foundation. Irwin himself will have his salary as a retired Air Force colonel. He also has an arrangement with the Johns-Manville firm in Denver to be trained in sales, marketing and public relations.

He anticipates carrying on his evangelistic work at the same time that he travels for the building materials firm.

A 63-year-old invalid named Adam Irwin has a severe relative problem—two wives, a daughter from his first marriage and his in-laws from the second all in the same house since the week-end. A Russian automobile is parked in front of the house at Brakel, West Germany. Both marriages were legal.

Astronaut Irwin A 'Moon Mission'

"We reached out and touched the face of God and he in turn touched us."

This was how astronaut James R. Irwin described his religious encounter in the lunar highlands during the July 1971 Apollo 15 moonwalk.

"I felt closer to God on the moon than I ever did on earth," Irwin said.

Now, he said, "I want to share this experience with other people."

To accomplish this mission, Irwin, 42, who wants to be called a "moon missionary," has formed a nonprofit foundation called "High Flight," based in Colorado Springs.

The name comes from the title of a poem by the World War II Royal Air Force pilot John Gillespie Magee. A copy of the poem, which speaks of the ecstasy of flight and the far-reaching aspirations of man, went to the moon with the Apollo 15 flight.

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